The New-York Times.

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THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

The Nomination of Mr. Holt as Secretary of War Sent to the Senate.

STORMY EXECUTIVE SESSION.

A CONFIRMATION EXPECTED TO-DAY.

The Deficiency Bill Passed and the Pacific Railroad Bill Considered.

Col. Hayne's Communication to the President Prepared.

Altered Tone of the Dispatches from the South.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Some Account of the Cruise of the Brooklyn.

The Grand Jury After Traitors in New-York.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The Senate, to-day, after confirming several unimportant Consular nominations in Executive session, took up the nomination of HOLT for Secretary of War, and a motion to refer the nomination to the Military Committee, led to a violent and acrimonious debate, in which Senators BIGLER and DOUGLAS were pitted against MASON and SLIDELL. The language used was severe, and, for a while, there seemed a prospect of a personal collision. Mr. HOLT and the President came in for a large share of abuse at the hands of the Secessionists; the motion to refer was defeated, and the nomination will, doubtless, be confirmed to-morrow.

The street is full of exaggerated reports, including one that Senators BENJAMIN and WADE came to blows. This is, probably, unfounded—certainly it can get no confirmation.

The Senate Committee on Commerce this morning refused to report to the Senate the nomination of McINTYRE for Collector of the port of Charleston, by the following vote: *Ayes*—Messrs. BIGLER and CHANDLER. *Nays*—Messrs. NICHOLSON, SAULSBURY, and CLINGMAN. Col. BAKER, who was absent, would have tied the vote. It is feared that the nomination will now be defeated. The conduct of SAULSBURY, of Delaware, surprises the conservatives.

These factious proceedings to embarrass the Government, in the appointment of a mere Collector, certainly does not indicate any confidence, on the part of the Secessionists, in their power to make a revolution.

It is stated, on the authority of a Democratic Congressman, that the Cabinet had a stormy session today, growing out of the fact that the President indicating a disposition to fall back on the inaction policy in opposition to the whole Cabtnet.

Col. HAYNE has completed his communication which he expects to present to the President tomorrow.

Much that has been reported from this City concerning the character of Col. HAYNE's mission, is mere fabrication—at least he so pronounces it.

The New-York delegation met at Willard's this morning with addresses prepared to make to the President on presentation of the resolutions of your Legislature relative to the Union. JOHN COCHRANE was to speak for the Democrats; Mr. ELY for the Republicans. The early Cabinet meeting prevented their presentation, but the delegation is to call on Monday for this purpose.

Dispatches continue to be received from Virginia favorable to the passage of the compromise resolutions. They propose that Commissioners shall visit Northern Border States, but without presenting an ultimatum, it being considered better policy to confer together first unembarrassed.

All the signs are deemed more hopeful,—certainly the Southern extremists begin to realize that it is useless to press their ultra demands.

Mr. CRITTENDEN telegraphed to the Southern conservatives last night counteracting the mischievous dispatches of the Secessionists that the latter withheld their votes from his resolution for the purpose of defeating them.

Senator HEMPHILL, of Texas, intends in a few days to deliver a conservative, anti-secession speech. He is a South Carolinian.

Lieut TALBOT took no special orders whatever to Major ANDERSON, but was bearer of a number of letters from Col. HAYNE. Dispatches will be forwarded by Lieut. HALL as soon as the mission of HAYNE is disposed of.

Letters from Ohio, received to-night, speak strongly of JOHN A. BINGHAM, of the present House, for successor to Senator CHASE, if the latter should leave the Senate for the Cabinet.

It is expected that HOWARD's Committee on the President's Special Message relative to secession will report that the Executive has abundant power to enforce the laws and uphold the Constitution, but they will recommend legislation to increase the means at his disposal for the maintenance of the Government.

Very little consequence seems to be attached in Congress to either of the reports of the Committee of Thirty-three, as the intent of neither will satisfy the House.

DISUNION IN FLORIDA.

Hon. JAMES A. PEDEN, formerly United States Chargé at Buenos Ayres, arrived yesterday from Florida, of which State he has been a citizen ever since it became a State. He is an intelligent gentleman and a thorough Union man. He declares emphatically that immediate secession is not the sentiment of the people, as was clearly confessed by the refusal of the Legislature to submit the ordinance of secession to the people for their ratification. He says the whole move is one of a set of trading politicians, who are using the secession project for their own selfish purposes. Having control of the Legislature they used it as an instrument for their own mischievous ends.

He states further that the Treasury is absolutely empty, and the revenues of the State exceedingly limited. To raise the first thousand dollars for secession purposes a direct tax must be laid. This would speedily effect a reaction and bring the masses to the work of overthrowing the Disunionists; but to avoid such a result the leaders design to levy the tax on negroes and other property, so that its weight shall not fall upon the poor masses, who are relied upon to sustain the secession movement. This, of course, will make the burdens upon the property-holders ruinous, and tends to speedy destruction of every material interest of the State.

There are indications already of an excited canvass and struggle for the Ohio Senatorship in the event that Mr. CHASE consents to take the Treasury Department under Mr. LINCOLN. Hon. JOHN SHERMAN will probably lead in the contest, with Gov. DENNISON as his chief competitor, while Messrs. SCHENCK and CORWIN will press after both of them. The race will doubtless be between SHERMAN and DENNISON, with the chances in favor of the former.

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.

I have the most reliable assurances of gentlemen recently direct from Springfield, that neither the appointment of GIDEON WELLES, of Connecticut, or SMITH, of Indiana, have as yet been definitively settled upon for the new Cabinet,—and at present it seems probable that neither SMITH or any other Indianian will be selected for Cabinet positions under Mr. LINCOLN.

While I am assured that Mr. WELLES has not yet been tendered a position, I have reason still to believe that he will be Postmaster-General, unless he declines the place: but the present understanding here is that no Cabinet Ministers are definitively settled yet, except Messrs. SEWARD and BATES.

It is further understood to be Mr. LINCOLN's policy to keep two Cabinet appointments open until near the 4th of March, for the purpose of awaiting developments in the secession movement.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, is preparing to make the canvass for the Senatorship from that State at the expiration of Mr. DURKEE's term.

BALTIMORE AND THE INAUGURATION.

Word has been forwarded to Gen. SCOTT from Baltimore that two thousand young men are fully organized and ready to come on from that city at the shortest notice to assist in the defence of the District and the Federal Capital. The Commander himself communicated the proposition of the Company to Gen. SCOTT.

These Baltimoreans are well drilled and so thoroughly organized, that they can act in almost any military capacity. So much loyalty to the Union manifested by the young men of Maryland, especially that portion where secession is strongest, gives great hope of quiet to those resident here.

There will be but one minority report presented from the Committee of Thirty-three,—the Washburn-Tappan report. There are strong efforts being made to force the majority report through the House, and the road is being cautiously surveyed and prepared to that end. The debate in the House is doing it no good, as the recent debates in the Senate laid the foundation for the destruction of Crittenden's proposition.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 17.

Although the Republican Senators yesterday voted against the Crittenden compromise, their chief objection was to that part which proposed to divide the territory which may hereafter be acquired. But a measure of that character, confined to the present territory, meets with some degree of favor by the Republicans in both branches of Congress.

It is known in most reliable Republican circles that, so far, Messrs. SEWARD and BATES are the only gentlemen selected for Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet; and, probably, Mr. WELLES, of Cnnecticut. The others will not be absolutely determined on till the arrival here of the President elect.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Mr. HOLT as Secretary of War. It was considered in Executive session, and, from all accounts, the preliminary discussion was of an exciting character. An effort was made by its opponents to refer it to the Committee on Military Affairs, but this was strenuously and successfully resisted, by the motion of reference being defeated by a vote of 34 against 13. The objection to Mr. HOLT by his opponents is, that, in their opinion, he is a Coercionist, and this some of them openly avow. His confirmation is now considered certain. The matter is specially assigned for consideration to morrow.

The nomination of Mr. McINTYRE as Collector of Customs in the neighborhood of Charleston is still suspended in the Committee of Commerce.

It was incorrectly stated in the Senate report that Mr. LATHAM, of California, removed the indefinite postponement of the Pacific Railroad bill. The motion was made by another Senator.

The Alabama Senators were notified to-day by telegraph from the President of the Convention not to leave their seats until they are further informed. The trouble is in the refusal of the delegates from North Alabama to sign the ordinance, unless the time is postponed for secession until the 4th of March.

In the Deficiency bill the appropriation of $300,000 for carrying the mail from New-York to San Francisco in the name of CORNELIUS NANDERBILT, was struck out, Senator LATHAM insisting upon the recognition of services rendered by the Panama Railroad Company and Pacific Steamship Company.

THE CRUISE OF THE BROOKLYN.

PARTICULARS OF THE RECENT TRIP OF THE STEAMER BROOKLYN TO CHARLESTON.

HAMPTON ROADS, U. S. STEAMER BROOKLYN, Tuesday, Jan. 15th, 1861.

It would, undoubtedly, be a "twice told tale" if I should give you all the particulars concerning our late ineffectual cruise from Norfolk to Charleston, and the object thereof. To do this I shall not attempt yet. There are one or two facts in relation to the feeling existing among both the officers and crew of this vessel, because of our very inglorious mission, that I venture to transmit you, hoping they will be acceptable.

On the 10th, a bearer of dispatches from Washington reached us, with orders to proceed to sea immediately, and all communication with the shore being instantly cut off, we were not apprised of our port of destination until we were many miles out at sea, and then the word came "Charleston." Our orders were couched as follows:

"You are to proceed direct to Charleston Harbor, but not to go over the bar, nor come to anchor, but lay under steam outside and ascertain if the *Star of the West* has landed her troops, if not, countermand her orders and order her, with the troops, to Hampton Roads, and also gain any information you can as to the existing state of affairs there, and then return immediately to Hampton Roads."

These words are not exactly those that were used, but they cover the whole ground, and give the sense of the dispatch in question.

On our way thither, we encountered very heavy weather, stove in our bow, and received other damage, in consequence of which we were over two days in reaching Charleston Bar. Although King Neptune, in his very fitful mood, did handle us severely, we reached there the morning of the 13th inst. As we approached the Bar, we observed a small schooner coming out of port, for which we immediately made, and caused her to heave to. In reply to our questions, her Captain gave us the following information: "The name of this schooner is the *Edith*, of Harwich, Mass.; the *Star of the West* attempted to enter the harbor on the 10th, for the purpose of landing her troops, but she was fired into—in all, some nineteen shots. We think some of them struck her near the wheel-house. After this demonstration on the part of the authorities here, she put to sea again, without landing her troops, and we suppose she has sunk at sea, with all on board. Five vessels have been sunk on the bar to obstruct the passage of inbound vessels; pilots are forbidden to go on board armed vessels; all lights are put out, and there are batteries all along the beach. If you are the steamer *Brooklyn*, you had better take care of yourself, for they on shore are ready for you. We expect to be seized for volunteering this information."

Now all the above was deemed perfectly reliable by our very worthy Captain, and so reported to the Secretary of the Navy. Without any further investigation, we instantly "put about," and headed for Hampton Roads, obtaining, first, a peep at Fort Sumter.

This action on the part of our commanding officer was not at all in accordance with our views; on the contrary, it caused the greatest indignation throughout the whole vessel, officers and crew sharing it alike. To be frightened in this manner we did not at all relish, and as there were several vessels at anchor near us, and we could have reached them without any trouble or difficulty, we suggested to our Captain that it would be highly proper to obtain, if possible, a verification of the information received from the so-called *Edith*. In fact, several officers volunteered to go ashore in one of the boats, and communicate with Maj. ANDERSON; but they would not be listened to. The only answer he deigned to give was, that he had covered his instructions from the Department, and that was all that was necessary.

One fact is very essential to the completion of these few very disjointed sentences, and that is that immediately after our conference with the *Edith*, a small steamer came out from the harbor, made for the schooner, took her in tow, and steamed for the city. In view of this, it is the impression of all, or nearly all, on board, that this schooner was in the employ of the Charlestonians, and that the major portion of her story was nothing but a "blind"—statements to prevent the fulfillment of our mission. Every person, with the exceptions above mentioned, consider our trip a "wild goose chase"—in fact, "we have marched up the hill and then marched down again," without accomplishing a single thing worthy of repetition.

This all I wish to communicate; yet I may say that the feeling universally existing among all on board of this steamer is eminently patriotic, and their actions, when an opportunity occurs, will verify this. Some among us think that this last movement of ours is rather a disgrace, and consider the name of the noble ship, which has so faithfully carried us so many thousand miles, through sunshine and storms, tarnished with cowardice, and that it will take many months of valiant conduct to wipe it out.

ANOTHER OFFICER OF THE BROOKLYN RESIGNED.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Jan. 17.

Lieut. R. J. CHAPMAN, of the United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, has again tendered his resignation, and goes South to-morrow.

IMPORTANT NAVAL NEWS.

Recruiting for the Navy is still stopped. No applicants, except those whose honorable discharges *entitle* them to admission, are accepted.

It is now becoming evident to naval people that, whatever course political events may take, the Home Squadron will be called on for an efficient coast guard. The arrival at Vera Cruz of the *Cumberland*, announced on Tuesday, was the signal for the return of the steam-frigate *Powhatan* and the frigate *Sabine*. There is also reason to believe that the sloop *St. Louis* will come home. The *Mohawk*, *Crusader*, *Wyandotte*, *Pocahontas* and *Water Witch* are likely to be detailed as tenders for the *Brooklyn*, *Sabine* and *St. Louis*, if the fleet should be called into requisition on our seaboard. The newly-commissioned corvettes *Macedonian* and *Cumberland* would be sufficient to protect the national interests in the Gulf for a while. Thus the ships available for home duty would carry an aggregate of 1,460 men and 100 guns.

The marine force at this port now consists of more than 80 men, all of whom are stationed at the Brooklyn barracks. They are officered by Capt. BREVOORT, Capt. DOUGHTY, Lieut. HOLMES and Lieut. (sometimes called Capt.) READ. The detachment that arrived on Monday from the Pacific, has not gone to Washington.

It is said that the Virginians have signified their intention to resist the removal from Norfolk of any United States ship not now in commission, by the Federal authorities. The intelligence comes from a naval officer at that place. Annexed is a list of our men-of-war now at the Gosport yard:

Liner *Pennsylvania*, rated 120 guns, but carrying only a few,—not worth anything outside her present berth.

Liner *Columbus*,—lying up and useless for present duty.

Liner *Delaware*,—lying up and useless for present duty.

Liner *New-York*,—not half built.

Frigate *Columbia*,—needing repairs, in ordinary.

Frigate *Raritan*,—needing repairs, in ordinary.

Corvette *Germantown*,—undergoing repairs in dock.

Steam frigate *Merrimack*,—in ordinary.

Except in regular naval hands, all these ships would be worthless for any service.

GEN. SANDFORD'S OFFER OF TROOPS.

The offer to Gov MORGAN, by Major-Gen. SANDFORD, of the services of the First Division of the New-York State Militia has been variously discussed. It will be seen from the correspondence between the Major-General and Gov. MORGAN, the offer was made in conformity with the unanimous wish of the Division Board of officers, and that the organized, uniformed and disciplined troops of this Division, constituting sixteen regiments, include over seven thousand men, officers, non-commissioned officers and privates. The uniformed militia of this division, now enrolled, amount to upwards of 65,000 men. Of these, a large number have served their term in various regiments, and are liable to be called into service in case of insurrection and invasion. It is believed that the uniformed corps could be easily increased to 16,000 men.

A large number of the officers and men of the Division have been trained as artillerists, and would do good service in supplying the places of any force which might be called away to occupy the Southern fortifications. The military feeling has been rapidly increasing since the outrage upon the United States flag in the harbor of Charleston.

MR. KERRIGAN CALLED FOR BY THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY.

CHARGES OF TREASON TO BE INQUIRED INTO.

On Wednesday last the United States Grand Jury, upon the strength of Judge SMALLEY's charge respecting the law of treason, applied to the United States District-Attorney, requesting him to issue a subpœna, directed to JAMES E. KERRIGAN, to appear before them to answer touching his knowledge of any movements, military or otherwise, which are now on foot in this City, or elsewhere in this district, or which are in contemplation, for "giving aid and comfort" to the enemies of the Government. Judge ROOSEVELT issued the summons accordingly, and it was placed in the hands of the United States Marshal. Deputy DE ANGELIS, generally esteemed a vigilant and efficient officer, was intrusted by the Marshal with the summons, but up to a late hour yesterday the instrument had not been served. Subpœnas for other parties, who are either charged with treasonable proceedings, as defined by Judge SMALLEY, or who are supposed to be cognizant of such acts, have been issued, and it is understood that there is a settled purpose to make diligent inquiry into the whole subject, with a view to prevent the further manufacture and sale of arms and munitions to the Secessionists, as well as to put on their guard any inconsiderate persons who are in danger of incurring the terrible penalties attached to the crime of treason. The recent visit of Mr. KERRIGAN to South Carolina, with the rumored intention of lending coöperation to the Secessionists, and offering the assistance of a New-York volunteer corps, is understood to be the ground on which the Grand Jury have called him to appear before them.

HOW VESSELS ARE CLEARED AT THE CHARLESTON CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Some curiosity exists as to the forms at present adopted at the Charleston Custom-House for clearing vessels. We have been shown the clearance papers of a vessel just arrived from Charleston, which throw some light upon this subject. The blank forms supplied by the Treasury Department to the Collectors at all ports of entry are still in use at Charleston, but the words, "in the eighty-fifth year of the independence of the United States of America" are struck out with a dash of the Collector's pen, and in their place are interlined with a pen the words "*eighty-fifth year of the sovereignty and independence of the State of South Carolina!*" The clearance papers are signed by W. F. COLCOCK, Collector, and JOHN LAURENS, Naval Officer.

CALL FOR A COMPROMISE CONVENTION.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, Jan. 17.

This evening's *Chronicle* contains a call for a Grand Mass Convention by members of all parties, to recommend the passage of the Crittenden Compromise, or any other honorable and reasonable compromise which will settle the differences between the North and the South The call is signed by many of the most prominent business men of this city.

WORKMEN REFUSED A PLACE OF MEETING.

READING, Penn., Thursday, Jan. 17.

A large meeting of workingmen, called at the Court-house, this evening, at an hour which had been appointed, for the purpose of holding an Union meeting. Hundreds had gathered, and blocked up the streets. The City Commissioners refused to open the building. There was some excitement, and threats were made to break open the doors, but the crowd finally adjourned, cheering the Union, the workingmen of Kentucky, and the workingmen of Berks.

THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 17.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning. The only interesting business was the speeches of the Commissioners from South Carolina and Alabama. Adjourned till to-morrow.

It is reported that a test vote about the ordinance of secession will be taken to-morrow.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS—PROPOSITIONS FOR A SUBMARINE CABLE.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 17.

In the Senate, to-day, the Military Committee report in favor of raising four companies of artillery; declare that the exigencies of the times demands South Carolina to be on a war footing to meet opposers from any quarter; the State should have a permanent military establishment and fortifications. The Committee further recommend that the troops consist of a regiment of infantry and a batallion of artillery, four companies. It will form a nucleus around which the militia and volunteers can rally, and besides be a peace establishment, or furnish South Carolina's quota in the army of the Southern Confederacy.

The Senate went into secret session on the propositions to lay a submarine telegraph between Charleston and Morris Island, Fort Moultrie, Fort Johnson, and Castle Pinckney.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL RELATIONS—THE NEW-YORK RESOLUTIONS.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Jan. 17.

In the Senate, the Committee on Federal Relations reported resolutions that in the opinion of the General Assembly, the propositions embraced in the Crittenden resolutions constitute such a basis of adjustment as would be accepted by the people of this Commonwealth; that Commissioners be appointed to the General Government, also to South Carolina and other seceding States, with instructions respectfully to request the President and the authorities of such States to agree to abstain, tending the proceedings contemplated by the action of this General Assembly, from acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between the States and the General Government. It was made the order of the day for to-morrow. Considerable opposition was manifested, and a substitute offered.

The Governor communicated the resolutions of the New-York Legislature with a message expressing the utmost disdain. In closing, he says the threat conveyed can inspire no terror with freemen. Tabled and ordered to be printed.

The House has adopted the resolutions reported by the Committee on Federal Relations, contemplating a National Convention at Washington on the 4th of February, with an amendment that the Commissioners appointed shall be subject at all times to the control of the General Assembly, or if in session, to that of the State Convention. This embraces the approval of Mr. CRITTENDEN's proposition.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

MESSAGE OF GOV. MAGOFFIN.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 17.

At the extraordinary session of the Kentucky Legislature, in Frankfort, Gov. MAGOFFIN, in his Message, asks the Legislature to express their approbation of CRITTENDEN's resolution; says that eight States will have seceded before their deliberations close; and that Tennessee has referred the whole subject to her people; Virginia and North Carolina are discussing the propriety of a similar course; Missouri seems likely to adopt a similar policy—it submits to the Legislature the propriety to provide for the election of delegates to a Convention, to assemble at an early day, to determine the future interstate and Federal relations of Kentucky. Meanwhile, he would leave no experiment untried to restore fraternal relations between the States; he recommends a Convention of the Border Slave States, to meet early in February at Baltimore. The Governor says, the hasty and inconsiderate action of the seceding States does not meet our approval, but Kentuckians will never stand by with folded arms while those States, struggling for their constitutional rights, are being subjugated to an Anti-Slavery Government. He asks the Legislature to declare, by a resolution, the unconditional disapprobation by Kentucky of the employment of force in any form against the seceding States, and asks appropriations for arming and equipping a volunteer militia.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 17.

Mr. JOHNSON, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, introduced a bill in the Senate yesterday which provides that the Governor shall appoint one Commissioner from each Congressional District to a consulting Convention of the States, to by held at Nashville, on the 4th of February, to agree upon a common issue, by way of amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the Slave States, and the result to be laid before the Convention called in the third section. To that Convention the Governor is directed to appoint three Commissioners from this State, to meet three Commissioners from each of the thirty-three States—the latter Convention to be held at Wheeling on the 11th of February, for the purpose of adjusting the present difficulties, to preserve the Union and to avert civil war. The Governor is also required to appoint one Commissioner to proceed to Illinois and request the legislature to second the movement, and use its influence with the other Free States, to have conservative men appointed to the Wheeling Convention. The introduction of this bill gave general satisfaction.

The bill was amended yesterday by the adoption of a provision similar to that contained in the Virginia bill, submitting the action of the Convention to the people, after which the whole subject was tabled, and a substitute, embracing an entirely new proposition, asking Congress to call a Convention for the redress of grievances as provided in the fifth article of the Constitution, was introduced by Mr. STEVENSON.

A petition praying for the adoption of the Crittenden propositions by Congress, bearing nearly 6,000 names, has been forwarded to our representatives at Washington.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Thursday, Jan. 17.

The House to-day unanimously passed resolutions approving of the course of Major ANDERSON and Gov. HICKS, and pledging to Maryland the fellowship and support of Pennsylvania.

THE LOUISIANA FORTIFICATIONS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 17.

The *Courier* has a dispatch from New-Orleans, 16th, in which it is stated that the city troops, which took Baton Rouge Arsenal, returned and received a grand triumphal reception. The Arsenal and Fort Pike are now occupied by Louisiana's troops. The action of Gov. MOORE in relation to the occupancy of the forts was viewed there as a peaceful measure, and generally sustained as patriotic and timely.

PERILS OF BEING RICH.

From the Washington Star.

Among the items of news from Charleston floating around in secession circles here is a story that Hon. WM AIKEN has been made to "disgorge in aid of the cause much against his will," as follows: He was notified that he was expected to advance $40 000 to that end, and plead his right to advance or not, as he might please, adding that he did not have the money. He was then promptly notified that he had been assessed that amount and must promptly pay it, under penalty of having it raised by the immediate confiscation and sale of his property in Charleston, worth many times as much. To save that from utter destruction, he did raise the amount demanded, and in paying it remarked that h's lot would be better if he was a journeyman carpenter at the North, shoving a jack-plane at $2 per day wages, than the South Carolina millionaire he was before it was essayed to reduce the South under a military despotism. He is now "one of the suspected," his course in refusing to seem to be pleased with paying the forced loan having earned him the dangerous reputation of being disaffected to the cause.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 17.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. LOT M. MORRILL as United States Senator from Maine, in place of Mr. HAMLIN.

The credentials were read and Mr. MORRILL sworn in.

The Chair presented a communication from the Governor of Ohio, directing him to present the credentials of Hon. S. P. CHASE as United States Senator from Ohio.

The credentials were read.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) called up the Deficiency bill.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) desired to postpone in order to take up another bill, which was very important.

Mr. HUNTER—I can't give way. The amendment is to substitute $450,000 instead of $900,000.

Mr. FESSENDEN—$450,000 will be necessary to pay the expenses of the two slavers already captured.

Mr. HUNTER—$450,000 is the amount necessary to protect the Treasury. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. HUNTER offered an amendment on the end of the bill to pay $300,000 on the Chiriqui contract, made with A. W. THOMPSON in May, 1859, which was passed by a vote of Ayes 38, Noes 8. The contract is for a coaling station on the Isthmus of Panama.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) called for the yeas and nays, which were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Baker, Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Cameron, Clark, Clingman, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Green, Grimes, Gwin, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Morrill, Nicholson, Polk, Powell, Rice, Sebastian, Seward, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Durkee, Hale, King, Pearce, Saulsbury, Wilkinson.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Printing, reported an amendment to the Deficiency bill, to enable the Superintendent of Public Printing to carry out the provisions of the resolution creating a Bureau of Public Printing. Agreed to, 37 to 9.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Cameron, Clark, Clingman, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Gwin, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wigfall, Wilson.—37.

NAYS—Messrs Bingham, Doolittle, Hall, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Morrill, Powell, Wade and Wilkinson.—9.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) offered an amendment to the Deficiency bill to pay Com. VANDERBILT $350,000 per annum for carrying the mails from New-York *via* Panama to San Francisco.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) moved to strike out Com. VANDERBILT's name. Agreed to.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to amend, so that it should read from the 1st of July, 1860, to the 1st of July, 1861. Agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported an amendment appropriating $12,857 92 for the Kickapoo Land-office, Kansas. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed.

At 1½ o'clock the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) took the floor. He said: The Senator from Illinois says the Congress of the United States, having none but delegated powers, can exercise but those delegated powers, whether in the States or Territories. But that depends on what subject. The Constitution has made a distinction so far as the States are concerned. The Constitution provides that the States shall have all powers not expressly delegated to the General Government. Congress has power and exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia. The question has been raised—Has Congress power to legislate for the Territories on that subject? Congress assumed powers. It has brought bills for the Territories for a number of years. It has not only assumed the power, but organized and governed the Territories, and provided how they should be governed. In relation to the government exercised in the Territories, there is no other source of power but Congress. In the States, the government is carried on, on all subjects not expressly delegated to the General Government, by the State Government. By the decision of the Supreme Court, Congress has powers in the Territories far exceeding those exercised in the States. I think the Senator runs a risk by asking a grant of money from the Congress of the United States. The events of the last eighteen months have satisfied me that the people of California possess the amplest means. I have visited California. In 44 hours from the time I left San Francisco I was in the plains of Utah. In six months after the discovery of the silver mines the people had settled the entire road from the steamboat landing on the Sacramento River to the Washoe Mines, crossing two ranges of mountains, and the people formed themselves into voluntary associations, and built the roads over the mountains, and levied a toll on a passenger of a quarter or half-dollar for driving his horse across the mountains. I found one continued great road. Let Congress build this road over the Territories, but let the States build where they have the power. I shall vote for striking out any States where the funds come from the Federal Treasury, no matter whether the road passes through Texas, California, or where. Nothing will damage the morals of the people of this Government more than for Congress to appropriate money to build railroads through States.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said, the gentleman had undertaken to show inconsistency on my part. This is not so. Along with the power of Congress granted by the Constitution, is that of admitting new States. The Supreme Court has decided that acquired territory, having been formed into a Territory, that Congress shall institute a temporary government until it becomes a State. Under that clause I have voted bills to pay the members of Territorial Legislatures, to pay the salaries of Governors and other expenses of such Government, growing out of it. That does not reach the question whether your military power is greater in the Territories than in the States, nor of the commercial power in the Territory than in the State, or the postal power in the Territory than in the State. Where did the Senator get the right to make a military road anywhere than from the war power? If he gets it under the war power, it applies as well to Territories as to States—it applies everywhere in the domain of the United States of America. So far as the delegated powers are concerned in the Constitution, they apply to the Territories as well as to the States. The power to raise revenue, coin money, for States and Territories is everywhere alike. It also establishes rules of naturalization, punishment of counterfeiting, &c. I want the Senator to show me where he gets greater power in the Territory than in a State, and that in reference to making a railroad. Where does he get the power to make a Territory that he admits? Where will he go to? He must go to the war power, or under that of commerce, or under that of the mail, or under some one specific grant of the Constitution. From which one did he obtain power to make a railroad in the Territory? If he will show me the ground to authorize him to make a railroad in a Territory, I will show him the same ground that authorized him to do it in a State. It will apply everywhere throughout America—State and Territory alike. The only thing Congress is authorized to do for a Territory that it is not for a State, is when it applies for admission as a new State to admit or reject her. We must either assume that the right to build a railroad is necessary for the public defence, or the execution of some one of the delegated powers in the Constitution, otherwise we have no right to make it. It is a bill authorizing a contract made for the transportation of troops, munitions of war, navy supplies and the mail. I suppose we have a right to contract for the transportation of the mail in the States as well as the Territories. It often happens that when we make a contract for the Government for transportation that it requires the mode of conveyance specified in the contract. At an early day it was the custom to say whether the mail was to be carried in a four-horse post-coach, with certain guards for protection. Would anybody doubt the right to make a contract to convey the mails from Richmond to Washington, and state whether the contract was to be performed with a four-horse coach, or the contractor to furnish his own horses? So with the contract for the transportation of the mail from Mobile to New-Orleans, or New-York, *via* Panama, to San Francisco, by steamers built in a particular form and model, or on a particular principle, and for which we pay so much. When we make a contract to Aspinwall, with GEORGE LAW, ROBERTS, or other steamboat men, we are not contracting for the construction of steamers, but the transportation of the mail by steamers of a particular model, the contractor to furnish his own steamers. So for a contract for the transportation of the mail to the western borders of Missouri and Texas to the Pacific coast by railroad, and the contractors to furnish their own road. This is a mere contract for transportation, and in the contract we propose the transportation shall be done in a particular manner by a particular kind of conveyance. This is no new principle of our Government. There seems to be an impression that there is a specified power in the States but Omnipotent in the Territories. I deny that it is Omnipotent anywhere. I repeat the powers delegated the States and Territories are alike.

The colloquy then became general between Messrs. LATHAM, GREEN, DOUGLAS, BENJAMIN, PUGH, and LANE.

Mr. LANE said the principal object was to get a branch to Portland.

Mr. BENJAMIN—If the United States pays for the building of that portion of the road which would efit California, other States have a right to a similar demand.

Mr. GWIN—The building of the Pacific Railroad has been pressed on the Senate as a means of military defence to the country.

Mr. LANE—The Government has no power to build a road through a State.

Mr. GREEN—I will vote for the great main trunk line. I regard it not only convenient, but indispensable.

Mr. LATHAM—The Southern roote will just cost $15,000,000.

Mr. GREEN—The Government never paid a quarter of a dollar advance for the payment of the mail, but for having the Navy at command at a moment's notice.

Mr. DOUGLAS—The bill is not a measure to make a road. It is a contract for transportation, not for construction

On motion of Mr. BIGLER, went into Executive Session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 17.

Mr. POTTLE, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Navy Committee, reported the Senate joint resolution in favor of Com. PAULDING.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) objected to its consideration. He understood that it gave permission to Com. PAULDING to accept a sword and grant of land from Nicaragua, for having acted in the capacity of a constable for Great Britain and Nicaragua.

Mr. POTTLE—The gentleman is entirely mistaken. It was not for acting as a constable, but for distinguished services tendered this country and Nicaragua.

Mr. HINDMAN would not inquire into the matter of distinguished services. He condemned Commodore PAULDING's conduct then as he did now.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, (Dem.,) presented a memorial signed by 28,000 persons in his Congressional District, (the counties of Ohio, Hancock, Brooke, Wetzel and Tyler,) in favor of an adjustment of the Slavery question in the Union.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, (Am.,) presented a memorial from some of his constituents in favor of the Crittenden plan of adjustment. He believed that the signers of the memorial represented the wishes of the people of all parties in his Congressional District. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Army bill.

Mr. THOMAS, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) took the floor. He referred to the compromising spirit of those who framed the Constitution, in contrast to the morbid sensitiveness on the Slavery question which now pervades the North, and which is in hostility to Southern institutions. He quoted the sentiments uttered by Mr. SEWARD and Mr. LINCOLN, and insisted that the nomination of the latter was made on the sole ground of hostility to slavery, and therefore that he was elected not to govern the North but the South, who had no more to do with his election than they had with that of the Emperor of France. He (LINCOLN) was to the South a foreign ruler. He refuted the charge that the Southerners are Slavery propagandists. They only take the position that they are equals in the Union, and that when territory is acquired they have the right to go there under the Constitution, and no power short of the people of the territory themselves can at any time exclude them from their rights. He believed that the North would not obstruct this constitutional provision if the people of that section had not been grossly misled. He then further discussed the Territorial question in connection with Slavery. The South have not failed in a particle of duty as to the acquisition of terrritory, whether in cash or blood. Then why deny them their rights, and by homestead bills give lands to strangers, who, in many cases, cannot speak our own language. The South will not take time to enter into a legal argument about secession. They go back to the first and great principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, namely, that when the purposes of a Government are perverted to tyranny and usurped, the people have a right to provide new guards for their safety. If coercion is attempted, every Southern State will and ought to make common cause as a band of brothers, and regard every blow as aimed at their own bosoms. The Southern people cannot be conquered. Attempts at coercion will only add fuel to the flame already existing. If the Government had manifested a more peaceful policy, he (THOMAS) very much questioned whether more than one State, if even that, would now be out of the Union; and there would have been more time for the settlement of all difficulties.

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.,) said that it was not too much to remark, that there exists between the different sections of the Confederacy more asperity and alienation of feeling than existed between England and the American Colonies in 1774. In the Revolutionary period, there was in Great Britain a force party, and a party in favor of conciliation. The force party controlled the Parliament, and what the results were history records. It was for us to decide whether we will reject the counsels which experience presents or whether we will imitate the policy of GEORGE THE THIRD and LORD NORTH, which proved so fatal to the ambition of England. The fact was that eight millions of the people of the country were impressed with the conviction of danger at home, of insecurity at their firesides, of assaults made upon their property, and, above all, by a denial of what they considered equal rights now, and a menace upon other rights, not now disturbed, but hereafter to be assailed. From this danger had arisen a revolutionary change in the forms and principles of the Government. This revolution was accomplished on November last. The revolution then became a fact. A majority of the people, by force of their power through the ballot-box, expressed their determination to over-ride national rights. The States were thereby separated into two sections, one dominant the other subject. The North claimed for itself, at the same moment and by the same act, the exclusive right of settlement in the Territories, the common property of the Union. The Government, instead of recognizing the equality of the States, and the right of the States to form and shape their own institutions in their own way, beyond the restriction that they should be of a Republican character, the Government, instead of being guided by a wise policy and a liberal spirit, became Puritan and intolerable. The first phase of the revolution of November was peaceful in form; the second phase was the secession of several States of the Confederacy. The mode adopted by the Southern States to assert their rights, and to avoid the grievances which they dreaded, and of protesting against the revolution of November—the mode by which they proposed to escape from the consequences of that revolution upon themselves. There were, no doubt, other remedies open to them. Suppose they had determined to resort to every parliamentary stratagem to cut off supplies. They could have done so constitutionally, and their adoption of this remedy would be destructive to the Government. Without supplies the Government could not have existed. But the South did not resort to this remedy. Another remedy within the Constitution was a revolution between the States—a restriction of all intercourse—a restriction on trade. This would have been equally destructive to the Government. A third remedy would have been the withdrawal of all the Southern Representatives from both branches of Congress, and thus, for want of a constitutional quorum, the election of President would have been rendered constitutionally impossible. A fourth remedy would have been for the Southern States to have occupied by emigration such portions of the territories as they might have thought suitable for their occupation and most necessary to their interests, and protected there their property by force of arms. This would be fighting within the Union; and, having possession, it would be a legitimate remedy. And yet it would be fatal to the Government. This course might have been less exceptionable and less likely to lead to civil war, and one which has been heretofore resorted to by people determined to effect a revolution in the form and character of a Government. Now it was a question for consideration whether the precipitate action of South Carolina had not changed the original character of the secession movement, and it was yet to be seen whether or not, by their interference with the forts and arsenals, navy yards, custom houses and other property of the Confederacy, they have not committed a fatal error in the developement of their policy, and whether they have not themselves resorted to that species of force and coercion which they had so wisely and properly deprecated in defence of their first strictly secession proceedings. It had never entered into the minds of the framers of the constitution that the Federal Government, through any of its instruments, should employ force to compel the action of any sovereign State. Force brought to bear by the Federal Government upon the seceding States would result in an appeal for aid and protection and alliances with any Power that might be found willing to join the weaker side; and then they would see armies and navies transported to their shores, and foreign Powers would be made the arbiters of the destiny of the United States. History taught that the enevitable result of foreign interference was the subversion of the people calling upon their aid. This lesson of history ought not to be forgotten by the American people. But there was no foreign interference. The conservative policy of the country was a recognition of the equal rights of the South without qualification, and nonintereference with the institution of Slavery, where it existed, and a recognition of their right to go with their slave property into the common Territories of the country. These rights recognized and acted upon would be a just and conciliatory remedy. Another remedy, not peculiar to any party, but which was vainly demanded, was the enforcement of the laws. That, indeed, would be desirable—that was a solemn duty necessary, perhaps, to the very existence of the

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

MEDICAL AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Students of the Medical School of Paris—Introduction of American Methods of Practice—The Laryngoscope—Treatment of Drunkenness, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1860.

The number of students inscribed at the Medical School of Paris this year is only 1,196. For several years past, although the number of foreigners has increased in a rapid ratio, the number of French students has as rapidly decreased. The Parisians nearly or remotely connected with the great metropolitan school complain at this state of things, without however being able to apply a remedy. The Government is gradually applying a system of decentralization to this as to other details of administration, and thus the auxiliary schools at Strasburg, Montpellier and Lyons are already making themselves felt on the great central school. Of the inscriptions (matriculations) this year at the school of Paris 1,132 are candidates for the degree of doctor, and 64 for the grade of health officer—a title which corresponds to that of apothecary in England. Of the total number of inscriptions 293 are entered for their first year, and 76 come from the auxiliary schools; so that the whole number of new students this year at Paris is 396. In 1852 the number of inscriptions at Paris was 1,437, of whom 334 were first inscriptions; in 1851 there were 1,300 inscriptions, of whom 313 were new ones. In 1859 the number of inscriptions was 988, of whom 270 were first inscriptions, while in 1854 the total number was down to 964. Since a year no student can enter himself as a medical student in France without being able to show two classical degrees—those of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Sciences. This has contributed in a small degree to the diminution of the number of inscriptions, but the creation of the schools at Lyons and Strasburg have operated most in producing this effect. (Montpellier is an old school.)

The number of inscriptions at Strasburg this year is 402. Of these 163 are candidates for civil service, 231 for the army and navy, and 8 for health officers. The school of Strasburg is now the principal resort of candidates for the army. The number of inscriptions at Lyons and Montpellier combined will not surpass the number at Strasburg, so that for the whole of France the total will be about 2,000. But it must be recollected that the period of study in this country is about seven years—much oftener over than under this period, and that, therefore, something like three-quarters of this number are old students. Moreover one-eighth never arrive at their degree, either from a want of ability to come up to the examinations, or from other causes, so that the total number of graduates turned out each year is very small, perhaps not much over three hundred. So small a number of graduates in an Empire of thirty-six millions of souls, and where no man can practice medicine without being a graduate of a French School, can only be explained by the natural healthiness of the climate and the abject ignorance and poverty of large portions of the rural districts, where people die in masses without ever seeing a doctor.

The method of operating upon vesico-vaginal and recto-vaginal fistulas, invented by Dr. SIMS, modified by Dr. BOZEMAN, of Alabama, and introduced into France by the latter, is gradually working its way into favor here. Although several of the most scientific Paris surgeons were shown this operation by Dr. BOZEMAN, none of them have been able, thus far, to arrive at the dexterity or the perfection in the operation displayed by that surgeon. Nevertheless, its advantages over all other operations are admitted by nearly all the principal surgeons, and it is destined to general adoption. Several *brochures* and *theses* have been published during the year on the subject, in all of which the operation is entitled "the American operation" for vaginal fistulas. In the report which Dr. BOZEMAN drew up for the French surgeons, during his stay here last year, he acknowledged fully the claims of his predecessors among American surgeons, especially those of Drs. HAYWARD of Boston and SIMS of New-York, and although his own modification is preferred and thus far has been exclusively employed, he indicated himself for the French surgeons the title of the "American operation." The operation in its whole, is an improvement which will form one of the landmarks in the progress of surgery, and is one of the greatest conquests in the interest of humanity this noble art has yet achieved.

Among the remarkable new things in the profession, the *Laryngoscope* has at once jumped into a prominent place. The laryngoscope is an ingenious arrangement of reflectors by which a concentrated light may be thrown into the throat, and the organs of the larynx brought into view. The invention comes to us from Germany, and bears the name of Dr. CZERMAK. All physicians who pay special attention to diseases of the throat and lungs employ this apparatus, and a course of free lectures, with instructions in the use of the instrument, are now going on in one of the dependencies of the school of medicine. Various models of this instrument are in use, and much discussion is going on and will go on before the profession shall have settled down on the best model. Dr. WARD, of New-York, lately brought through this city, on his way home from Berlin, a very complete and very costly laryngoscope of Berlin manufacture, which he will no doubt be glad to show to his *confrères*; but I ought to state here that these first instruments are too complicated and costly—(Dr. WARD'S, I believe, cost $200)—and that already a simpler, cheaper, and quite as effective an instrument has been constructed.

The invention of the laryngoscope has brought with it an increased energy in the study of the pathology and treatment of diseases of the larynx, and now no one longer denies the great merit of Dr. HORACE GREEN in having first discovered the possibility of applying remedies directly to this organ. To-day it is a race as to who shall arrive in the larynx, with the most expedition and the least suffering to the patient, and one can hardly believe his senses when he reflects that as late as two years and a half ago, Prof. TROUSSEAU proclaimed loudly, without contradictors, that a probang never had been passed into the larynx by Dr. GREEN, or any one else, and that he doubted whether it ever would be! Now, however, they are improving so much on Dr. GREEN'S original mode of operating, that soon we may hope that the most awkward manipulators may arrive in the larynx with a stick of nitrate of silver without difficulty. Among other things a laryngian *porte-caustique* has just been presented to the Academy of Medicine by Dr. FOURNIE, which seems to unite all the essential requirements. I cannot describe the instrument further than that it resembles LALLEMAND'S *porte-caustique* for the urethra, only that when the instrument arrives in the larynx the end opens by a slide so as to give the *porte-caustique* room in its revolutions. In view of the rapid improvements that are now being made for the relief of this important class of maladies, it is to be regretted that that the possibility of arriving with medicinal substances in the larynx had not been sooner admitted and acted upon.

Baron LARREY has just laid before the Society of Surgery the case of an American Surgeon who has been sued for mal-practice for having caused an ankylosis of the knee-joint from the extraction of a moving cartilage. The American *confrère* asks M. LARREY'S opinion in the case, and M. LARREY in turn lays the case before the Society of Surgery. But at the same time the learned surgeon declares that, in order to make up his own opinion, his American correspondent has not sufficiently detailed the case, and the Society, therefore, refused to enter upon its discussion. The name of the American surgeon was not pronounced before the Society.

An unusual number of cases of *spina bifida* have lately been presented to the scientific bodies, and this rare and fatal affection is now receiving more than usual attention. The treatment of Dr. BRAINARD, of Chicago, that of iodine injections, still maintains the supremacy, and is generally acknowledged the best. In the cases reported recently several were cures, but no such success has been obtained in France as that obtained by Dr. BRAINARD, in America.

Dr. LECŒUR, in an article on drunkenness, after showing the good effects of ammonia in dissipating the fumes of alcohol, states that white sugar will produce the same effect. When the individual commences to feel the influence of liquor he should eat six, eight or more pieces of sugar, of the sized usually served on the table. Dr. LACŒUR, while giving several hypotheses as to the mode of operating of this remedy, does not, however, fix upon any one as positive in his own opinion.

Dr. DEMEAUX, who, it seems, has had special occasions for making the necessary observations, has lately communicated a most important paper to the Academy on this subject of drunkenness. According to his observations, running over a space of twelve years—and he reports no case in which he has not had the formal and absolute declaration of the parents—children conceived when one or both of the parents are in a state of drunkenness are liable in a much larger proportion than others to epilepsy and idiocy. Of thirty-six epileptic persons, five (a large proportion) were absolutely conceived under this condition, while he reports several cases of idiocy, congenital paralysis, and other forms of cerebral disease, which he traces to the same origin. Dr. DEMEAUX demands of the profession that attention should be turned to this subject, and he promises for a future occasion a more detailed account of his own observations.

On this subject of epilepsy, an interesting question has lately been presented to the profession by a physician who was asked to give an official opinion as to the propriety of the marriage of a beautiful but poor young girl with a certain Count who is rich, but who is epileptic to the point of occasional mental derangement. The question, as applied to simple epilepsy, would be a difficult one, but as applied to epilepsy complicated with a derangement of the mental functions, it would seem impossible that an affirmative answer could be given. Every epileptic is not a maniac; but it is well known that in a large number of individuals afflicted with the malady which CELSUS calls *morbus sacer*, the harmony of the moral sentiments is interrupted, the character of the affections is perverted, and the order of the sensations troubled. Absolute lunacy is to be feared at any moment, in those who have not arrived at this degree of the disorder, and it so happens that marriage is exactly one of the things most conducive to this accident. Many distinguished men, however, have been epileptic—some of them even have made an abuse of life—without, however, arriving at the degree of lunacy. According to PLUTARCH, JULIUS CESAR was epileptic, and had his first attack at Corduene. PETRARCH died suddenly in a fit of epilepsy. NEWTON, who was subject to vertigo, died in senile imbecility. MAHOMET, according to certain French writers on mental disorders, was epileptic; the three sons he had by KHADYDJAH died very young. PETER the Great of Russia had falling fits; his son by CATHARINE was epileptic, and one of his grandsons, PAUL I., had hallucinations. NAPOLEON I. was subject to slight epileptic accidents, especially during venereal indulgences, and MOLIERE also had fits which sometimes were followed by a fortnight of incapacity to work.

But this is the least offensive form of the disease. The more aggravated form holds the individual constantly on the confines of lunacy, and we cannot see how a physician can for a moment hesitate to give an opinion adverse to marriage; for the wife is not only susceptible of bringing epileptic or idiotic children into the world, but she is in constant personal danger from any sudden access of lunacy in her husband.

A grand banquet has just been given to M. RICORD, the distinguished surgeon of the Hospital du Midi, (hospital for venereal disorders,) on the occasion of his retirement from hospital service. According to the law all *Agregés* of the Faculty and hospital surgeons, not full Professors, must retire at the age of 60. M. RICORD, although so young a man in appearance, has attained this age. His practice is now the largest in France—perhaps in the world; it is worth 300,000 francs a year, and he wears decorations from every principal monarch in Europe. After M. RICORD, the largest practice is that of M. M. NELATON, surgeon, which reaches beyond 200,000 francs. M. NELATON, who was rich by birth and by marriage, aims to be the richest surgeon in the world. After M. NELATON, come nearly in the same rank, Messrs. TROUSSEAU, RAYER, ANDRAL and VELPEAU.

M. CULLERIER takes M. RICORD'S place at the Hospital du Midi.

The Emperor, during his last Summer's trip in Savoy, conceived an interest in goître and cretinism, and has instituted a prize for the best paper on the subject.

M. MONNERET has just been elected to the Chair of Internal Pathology at the School of Paris, made vacant by the death of the venerable M. DUMERIL.

The work of Dr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, of New-York, on the Diseases of Women, has been translated into French by Dr. PAUL GENTIL, and published at Paris. MALAKOFF.

A Touching Letter from a South Carolina Lady to the Children's Aid Society.

CLINTON HALL, Monday, Jan. 7, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This letter will be read with painful interest by thousands. It is the sweet voice of a woman speaking for brotherhood and humanity, amidst the clangor of hostile arms and the hate and wrath of mad factions.

Yours,

C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

M——, S. C., Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Another eventful year has rolled its fearful round, and notwithstanding the last dying wail which fell upon our listening ears from the lips of the departing year was the dismal words, "Prepare for War!" yet I cannot forget the wants of your Heaven-born enterprise. I therefore inclose $5, in gold, hoping that it may do something towards wiping the tear from sorrow's eye, or warming back to life the heart of some young immortal, now almost frozen by the bleak winds of adversity. I wish I could do more, for well I know that the disastrous state of the affairs of our country must fall with crushing weight upon the defenceless heads of the poor in the tumultuous City. Although poverty, desolation and ruin seem staring in the face of this proud, impulsive and rebellious State, we have still a home where the sunshine smiles around, and the free winds of heaven can fan our anxious, troubled brow, and mother earth will not refuse to yield a supply for our real necessities. As I have no little ones of my own, I would like to respond to your touching appeal, and open my arms, my heart, and home, to some motherless, homeless babe, but at present the circumstances are too forbidding. Five years ago I left my childhood home, far, far away up among the evergreen hills of the Green Mountain State, to share the home and fortune of one among the few in this section whose views upon the great question which now agitates our whole land were in harmony with my own. Although he deems the course of his native State to be very unwise, yet he will not desert her in this her hour of peril, and I will stand by him still, unless he is forced to leave me, a stranger in a foreign land, to encounter the hardships, the dangers and the miseries of the battle-field, which I hope and pray our kind Heavenly Father may save us from. Truth is immortal, and can never die. The Eternal principles of Liberty, Justice and Right must and will prevail. The God of our fathers will not forsake us, nor our beloved country, unless we or our country first forsake Him.

With my heartfelt wishes and prayers for the richest blessings of Heaven upon your efforts, I am,

Yours truly, for the cause of Humanity, S. M.

State of Affairs at the South.

The following is an extract from a letter of a Pittsburgh gentleman traveling for a Philadelphia dry goods house, in the South, dated

NASHVILLE, Friday, Jan. 6, 1861.

I am sick and tired of this trip. No money, no goods wanted, and nothing talked of but the distracted state of the country. There is a gloom over every thing and every person, and I cannot and do not feel comfortable. This State, with the mass of the people, is conservative, but they say they must be guaranteed in their constitutional rights, or they will be obliged to go out with the other Southern States. The Legislature meets to-morrow, but what their probable action on the Southern issue will be, I have not been able to learn, but Gov. HARRIS is said to be rather inclined to secession.

The northern part of Alabama is also conservative, but the northern part of Mississippi is red-hot for secession, and will go out to-morrow or next day. I was at Oxford, 60 miles from the Tennessee line, and was very glad to get out of the State, and felt quite relieved when I got back to this State. This part of the country has had *no* crop for *two* years, and no good crop for four; and you may well imagine that money is scarce, business prostrated and provisions high. Corn 80 to 90 cents; pork, 7½ to 8 cents, and other things in proportion. There is much distress among the poor of this city, and the end, I fear, is not yet. God help them.

THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

SECESSION IN THE CABINET.

Revelations of Cabinet Councils by the Late Secretary Floyd.

The following is from JOHN B. FLOYD'S recent speech, at the dinner given him at Richmond:

"By accident beyond my merits—and I assure you, beyond my wishes and aspirations, for God knows I never wanted to go in the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN—I happened to be placed in an unfortunate position. I labored there to understand the power of the position and its responsibilities. I soon found that it was full of significance—that it was an armed power for good, and armed with immense power for evil. Whilst your men were aspiring for the Presidency, and whilst I was the subject of vituperation and abuse which I never answered, *I undertook so to dispose of the power in my hands that when the terrific hour came, you, and all of you, and each of you, should say this man has done his duty.* [Loud applause.] Pardon me for the egotism. It is God Almighty's truth, and God knows it. I saw a fissure in the iceberg coming. I knew there was no power between earth and heaven that could divert it. I understood, as I understand this moment, that as it had split everything in its path, it was destined to split the Administration of the United States. I stood firm.

Gentlemen, the Message of the President of the United States seems to be a contradiction. Let me come again to the support in justice of what I believe to be that good old man. [Contemptuous laughter.] Was there, since God made this earth, a man ever placed in so difficult a position as the President of the United States was placed in? Had he not been true to you? Had his Administration not been faithful to the South? Had it not been honest and faithful to the whole Union, because it was distinctly and fearlessly Constitutional? I do not come here to censure gentlemen, but I will say, because it is due to the truth of history, that in that terrific conflict in which he was engaged he was not as well sustained by the South as he deserved to be. *Perhaps it was intended that this present catastrophe should be precipitated upon the country.* If they had taken a different course this would, doubtless, not have come. But it is not in human nature to be as true to another as to the mother that gave you suck. [Laughter.] Mr. BUCHANAN could not come to the position of the South as a son of the South would. There were two policies embodied in that message. There is the policy of peace, and there is the policy of coercion. However much they may be composed—however well they might keep together up and to the meeting of Congress and the formation of committees, there was a time coming when the roads fork. He had said and proclaimed—and it was a great consolation to me—we cannot make war and will not make war. Gentlemen, I was contented then, and will tell you the reason. But, he said, I will execute the laws. That was Mr. Attorney-General BLACK'S doctrine—these lawyers have a reverential respect for laws—a very good thing. I don't know of a better substitute for the law than a lawyer, except in times of great excitement. [Laughter.]

Well, they said we must execute the laws, and I said, agreed, gentlemen. But the President said the question of the forts is a question of property. Well, I tapped my hand at that, and said, it is a question of property, and if it is a question of property it can be easily solved. I said, grant that this is a question of property, Mr. President, I am your Secretary of War, and the property and the army are under my charge. I have sworn an oath, which is recorded in Heaven, and I am determined that the responsibility for this property which I hold shall be turned over to my successor, if God gives me power to live and defend it. We agreed about the question of *property*, mark you, in the forts. The military power displayed in the forts, the political significance expressed in the forts, blended into each other so that it was twilight, and you could hardly tell where the light stopped and where the darkness commenced. I said it was a question of property. I am with you to the death. I know these people in South Carolina well. It so happened that I was amongst them. What little I know I learned there. I was at school there for years, and graduated in their college. I knew the men who were the operating men upon the political arena there, and I knew them well. I knew they were no fanatics. PICKENS and many others who are no less prominent in South Carolina politics are men to be relied on. They are good men, they are great men, and I should defend them to the very last drop of my blood, [Loud applause.] I said I will not consent—I cannot consent—I dare not consent that you shall, *under the guise of taking care of your property, introduce into this country a power that will rise up presently and probably aim at emancipation.* For having once gained possession under this guise, there is danger of usurpation of a power which could be used, by and bye, with serious detriment to the Southern people. I will not consent to this occupation. It is not fair, and I will not consent to it.

Thus did the matter terminate then. I had frequent interviews with the President of the United States, and I take pleasure in bearing testimony to you, gentlemen, who do not like him quite as well as you did four years ago, that his whole and entire solicitude was upon the question of property. We made the compact. I believe there has been something in the newspapers about it. All that appears in the newspapers I found out is not true, Some things in them are true. The President said to me—and I thought I never saw him in my life look so much like what comes up to my idea of a President of the United States as he looked that evening—he said; "Mr. FLOYD, are you going to send recruits to Charleston to strengthen the forts? What about sending reinforcements to Charleston?" I was taken very much by surprise to find the President making this inquiry, indicating, to my mind, a change of policy on his part. I said: "Mr. President, nothing about sending recruits to Charleston." "Don't you," said he, "intend to strengthen the forts at Charleston?" "I do not intend to strengthen the forts at Charleston." [Tremendous applause.] Says he, "Mr. FLOYD, I would rather be in the bottom of the Potomac tomorrow than these forts in Charleston should fall into the hands of those who intend to take them. It will destroy me, Sir." And, said he, "Mr. FLOYD, if that thing occurs it will cover your name—and it is an honorable name, Sir—with an infamy that all time can never efface, because it is in vain that you will attempt to show that you have not some complicity in handing over these forts to those who take them." That is what the President said to me. Gentlemen, if you stood in the presence of the President, and conversed with a man you respected and loved, these words would have brought ponderous significance. What had I to do, and what had I to say? I said, "Mr. President, there is no danger; trust me, Sir, trust me, Sir, there is no danger. I will willingly risk my reputation, whatever that may be—I will trust my life—that the forts of Charleston are safe under the declarations of the gentlemen of Charleston—that they cannot be touched." [Loud applause.] I said and felt it, and as God is my judge, I would have given the blood of my life as soon as a chew of tobacco to a stranger in the wilderness to make that good. [Tremendous applause.] He said to me, "That is all very well; but pardon me for asking you, does that secure the forts?" I said, "No, Sir; but it is a guaranty that I am in earnest in the belief that I expressed to you that the forts are secure." Said he, "I am not satisfied." I said, "I am sorry for it. Now, Sir, it is for you to order; you are the President, and can order. You can say to this man, 'Come, and he cometh; go, and he goeth;' you have a right to order that these forts shall be strengthened. When you make that order, then I will consider your orders; but I would be recreant to you if I did not tell you that this policy of garrisoning the forts will lead to certain conflicts; it is the inauguration of civil war, and the beginning of the effusion of blood. If it is a *question of property*, why not put an ordnance sergeant—a man who goes about with a sort of worsted epaulette upon his shoulder, and stripes down his breeches; he is a representative man; he is a significant personage; he tells with peculiar emphasis: "I am the representative of the 'Stars and Stripes,' of 'Hail, Columbia,' and in the name of all—in the name of that great shibboleth—I stand here the representative of the property of the United States?" [Laughter.] I said that this would be enough to secure the forts. If it is a question of property he represents it, and let us wait until the issue is made by South Carolina. She goes out of the Union, and sends her Commissioners here. She sends them to the Executive. Up to that point the action is insignificant. Action after this demands the attention of the great council of the nation. Let us submit the question to Congress, and let Congress say what shall be the issue upon the act of South Carolina. When she says I shall not continue in the Union any longer, but shall take back the powers I delegated to the General Government—when that period comes, it is not for you, Sir, much less for me, to say how that shall be decided; it is for Congress to deal with the matter."

And when you submit it to Congress, there is another great question which follows as a corollary. Congress must then say, we admit the right of the State to withdraw—we admit the power to resume her sovereign rights, and because she has withdrawn and resumed her sovereign rights everything within her borders belongs to her. This will give a peaceful solution of the difficulty, if it is so decided; if not, Congress will have to say we deny the right of secession and the resumption by you of sovereign power, and in case you do resume such power, we will send down our armies and our fleets to coerce you to obedience. That is the issue. I will stay with you, Sir; I will sustain you, Sir, until that issue comes; and may God Almighty in providence decree that you may be on the side of the States. [Applause.] I stood there, gentlemen, I can't say how—I won't say with what doubts—I will never say with what fears and with what trepidity—with what pain and with what suspense I stood there. I wanted help, and I called for help. I called for help from the blessed old mother that gave me birth. I called for help from that bright Saladdin of the South, JEFF DAVIS, of Mississippi—[applause]—and I said come to my rescue—the battle is a little more than my weak heart can support—come to me, and he came. Then came that old, jovial-looking, noble-hearted representative from Virginia—JAMES M. MASON. [Applause.] Here came that anomaly of modern times, the youthful Nestor—here came HUNTER. [Applause.] From the North, the South, the East and the West, there came up the patriots of the country, the champions of constitutional liberty, and they talked with the President of the United States, and they quieted his fears, and assured him in the line of duty. They said. Let there be no force; and the President said to me, "I am content with your policy"; and then it was that we determined that we would send no more troops to the harbor in Charleston. [Applause.]

So it went on, and, gentlemen, for the first time in three and three quarter years—dreary years, dreary years—I had a real sentiment, an agreeable thrill of happiness. I felt in my heart—I thought the question then capable of a peaceable solution, and I earnestly returned my thanks to God in prayer. It brings me now to a point that I feel unspeakable pain in telling. The Secretary of State, General CASS—allow me, gentlemen, to say, as noble a specimen of God's handiwork as ever yet has been made—an honest man, a true man, a good man, a wise man, a great man, that we all once took delight in honoring—he differed in the policy, and he said this will never do, these forts must be strengthened, and I demand that they shall be strengthened. Gentlemen, it is a Northern sentiment. Let me insist that you remember the remark; there is a significance in it beyond what General CASS said—it is a Northern sentiment. It is the conviction of our brethren at the North. He said there must be force, and there shall be force. The President said to him in reply, with a beautiful countenance and with a heroic decision that I shall never forget, in the council chamber, "I have considered this question—I am sorry to differ from the Secretary of State—I have made up my mind. The interests of the country do not demand a reinforcement of the forces in Charleston. I cannot do it—and I take the responsibility of it upon myself." This is what he said, and the next day, this glorious old Premier sent in his resignation. Then, gentlemen, I clapped my hands again. I was sorry to part from him, God knows, because he has done what has seldom been done: he has inspired during four years a feeling of affection in my heart; but when he left, I could not help cocking my eye and saying, "God speed you, old man, to the North." [Laughter and applause.] Thus stood the controversy. In the meantime another had been called upon the tapis. Another man made his appearance. There was a proposition made to me by the President to send for General SCOTT in this emergency. What could I feel, and what could I say? I said: send for Gen. SCOTT. Gladly, gratefully, I accepted the proposition; and as quick as lightning could carry it from the metropolis to the great commercial emporium of the country, a summons was sent for Gen. SCOTT to come on, and in good time the old General was on the spot. The General had ideas upon the great question involved very different from mine. Gen. SCOTT was a soldier. I had not thought of what would be the sentiments of a soldier who had been a soldier winning laurels in the field from the time that I was an infant in my swaddling clothes to the present time. From that period I thought of Gen. SCOTT as the laureled victor of a hundred battles. I thought of him as a cherished and beloved son of Virginia; I thought of him as a man whose name had been engraved and inscribed by Virginia on lasting memorials of esteem; I thought of Gen. SCOTT as a man that Virginia had elevated and delighted to honor, whose brow had been encircled not with a wreath of flowers, but with a mountain of laurels; I thought of one who had the decorations of the State on a Virginia gold medal dangling from his neck, and on a sword broad enough to defend Virginia and Virginia's honor. [Applause.] What could I say but to send for Gen. SCOTT? And he came. Gen. SCOTT is a soldier; he is a General; he has fought our battles everywhere; he is a great General—the Captain of the age, beyond a doubt. Gen. SCOTT had a programme; it was what I might call an Abracadabra; it proposed to allay all spectres of trouble and disagreement, and bring peace to the country. He laid it before me, as the Secretary of War, as his superior. I did not like it. [Applause and laughter.] I told him I did not like it in very unmistakable language. He went immediately before the President and submitted it to him, and he did not very much like it at that time.

I will tell you what it was, and why I did not like it. Gentlemen, *Fort Sumter was to be taken possession of, also Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie was to be strengthened. The forts in Georgia were to be occupied and held; the forts of Florida were to be taken possession of and manned; the forts in Alabama were to be dealt with in like manner; the forts of Louisiana were to be occupied by the troops of the United States; and, in addition to this, ships-of-war and revenue cutters were to be stationed in the waters of the South.* There was the programme and there was the plan. I have been nearly four years Secretary of War, and it was not thought necessary to occupy any of these forts. Here, in a line from Chesapeake Bay up to the border line, were numerous forts, much more numerous than those South, and it was not in the programme that any one of these Northern forts was to be occupied. More than that, the troops from the Northern forts were to be removed and sent to Southern forts. Now, what was this to me, whatever it may be in a military point of view. I gave him the credit of looking at it in this view. As a Virginian, as a Southern man, could I shut my eyes to the fact that there was this significancy in it? You are maintaining particular principles, and these principles being based upon pure military ideas, are to exclude all pretentions to rights, and I put my foot down and declared while I was Secretary of War it never should be done. [Applause.]

Now, gentlemen, I beg you to consider this thing, because it is of great significance and importance to Virginia and the whole South. Here was the corollary that I deduced from all this. However right it may be in a military point of view, it presupposes a state of facts that I never will consent to. It is, that this Government of the United States shall have the power to step forward and say you shall demean yourself in a particular manner; otherwise, we shall seize the power you put into our hands to curse you. If Gen. SCOTT was as good a politician as he is a soldier, he never would have done this. But that was his plan—that was the Northern plan. There is another plan, and let us see how they come together. There are men who have a policy, and I maintained that policy up to that point. There was the coercive policy, which is Gen. SCOTT'S policy. On the other hand, the North, when Congress assembled, had been for pacification. They acknowledged the proposition of the right of property, and that alone. When Gen. SCOTT came and revealed his plan of coercion, *presto*, change—instantly the whole North rallied upon another and a counter proposition, which was a proposition of force. The plan of agreement in the Administration had been up to the point when the Commissioners from South Carolina should come and fail. Then we would take care of the question of property. Gentlemen, I never supposed that I could stay in the Cabinet after that: but to stay in it up to that point I thought would be well. As soon as this plan was understood, the whole North changed front, Mr. DIXON, of Conn., made a speech full of conciliation. HALE, under the pressure of home influence, took grounds in opposition to conciliation. The New York *Tribune*, soon after the election of LINCOLN, declared more than once that coercion was a fallacy, and the Black Republican Party were rallying under this banner until this proposition of SCOTT'S began to get wind, and then instantly they changed the front to the rear, and they demanded power, they demanded military reinforcements, and thus demanded coercion to break up the Southern movement. Then this unfortunate affair of Major ANDERSON precipitated the decision at once with the Administration. Major ANDERSON is a man of honor, and truth, and courage. I selected him myself, not only for that, but other services that were high and honorable. You have seen published the correspondence between the President and Commissioners, and you have seen there the instructions I gave to Major ANDERSON; and if I had to give them to-night, I would not alter a word, line, or letter.

But there is something from Major ANDERSON after he received these instructions which does not appear in the correspondence. This is very significant. I know that they are attempting to say that the instructions of the Secretary of War authorized Major ANDERSON to change his position. The President, in his communication to the Commissioners from South Carolina, states that he did not authorize the change of position. But there is a higher authority than the President, and that is Major ANDERSON; for, after receiving these instructions, he wrote to the Secretary of War, "I could not change my position, for I have no authority to do so." And why had he no authority? Because I had said to the men of South Carolina, I pledge to you my honor, and, like some of you, they knew me, gentlemen, they took my honor, and pledged themselves that the *status* in the port of Charleston should not be changed. I am not certain, I will not swear it on the Bible, but I believe the President said the same. They could have gone to Fort Sumter any bright, sunshiny evening, and taken possession of it. It was open, the portals were wide spread, and they had nothing to do but to march the troops into Fort Sumter, when the harbor of Charleston would be impregnable to the world, the flesh and the devil. [Laughter and applause.] But there was a barrier in the way, and what was it? The simple declaration of these gentlemen that they would not do it. [Applause.] But Major ANDERSON from some cause determined one night to swap forts, and he seized Fort Sumter, and thus precipitated this necessity. That brings me to the point which I left. The *status* which we pledged our honor to have maintained had been violated and broken. The condition of the troops has been changed, and these gentlemen said to me, Mr. Secretary of War, with your word that the condition of things there should be preserved, we forebore any action on our part in conformity with our pledge. Contrary to your guarantee, the condition of things in Charleston Harbor has been changed. Well, I said to these gentlemen, you have my pledge, and all I can do to show that I was sincere is to go out of the Cabinet, and I accordingly resigned my position into the hands of the President. [Loud applause.] And here I am.

Now, this brings us to the consideration of the last question, and the only one to which I shall refer. I am sure you have grown weary of this prolix address. [Cries of "No, no"—"Go on."] Now, this fissure which commenced in the iceberg has gone on, splitting in its progress whatever came in contact. It split the church in two, and the next disaster which it threatens is the breaking up of our whole political system. What is the only issue now presented? It is the issue of coercion on the one side, and peace on the other. That is the issue. If my proposition of representing the power of the property of the United States by an ordnance sergeant had been adopted, then how would have stood the matter? We have said the forts throughout the South are within the power of the South, not the possession of the South; but we rely on their honor that they will not steal them and capture the cannon. Congress must decide the question. The North are called upon to say whether it shall be peace or war. If the forces had been withdrawn no collision need be apprehended; but the troops have not been withdrawn, and this issue comes up, and you must consider it:—shall the pretext of holding the property of the United States be made the grounds upon which the arms and the armaments of the United States are to be introduced into the forts of the South for the purpose of coercing them and making them to submit to an unwilling tyranny? You are unwilling to do that, I think, and a power greater than your power comes up and seizes that point which you are unwilling to seize. You must do it, as coercion is the policy announced; that is the principle avowed. I tell you to-night that that is the plan on foot. You have got to meet it. It is in vain, altogether in vain, that the decided and intensified manifestations of feeling are so extensively made throughout the Commonwealth. It is in vain that a timid man, that a coward, may hug the delusion to his bosom that no coercive policy will be enforced, and that the times will be better. There are no better times; that is the issue you have got to meet now.

Let you men of Virginia and of the South prepare. I know that I will be allowed to indulge a little before a Virginia audience in something of eulogy upon Virginia and of her acts, however distasteful it may be to those beyond our borders. You who have done so much—you who have done so long. There are a few of us here who know how long we have been doing for this Union. You, I say, should be active in the work of maintaining your own rights in this crisis. But do you know that the Virginia forces, the Virginia carcasses, the Virginia blood, were alone the forces, the carcasses, and the blood that was strewn all over this Continent, from Quebec to Utah—to establish our present Government and secure our liberties? But in this age of material considerations, practical appliances, and monetary pursuits, you find still here in the school some wonderful excellences. Since God Almighty, with his own right red hand, marched the children of Israel through the desert, and said to them here is the promised land, which I give you, there has not been another such magnificent tract of territory as has been given by Virginia to free-soil principles that are now turning upon you to destroy and annihilate you; you gave to them Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, a good part of Iowa and the whole of Wisconsin. That you gave to them as a propitiation to this Union, and this power is now turned upon you—this power which says we demand that you shall submit to the laws, the exactions and the fanaticism of the North. We demand this at your hands, or we will coerce you into obedience. Gentlemen, the principle of coercion is no new one, and in God's blessed name are we standing here in Virginia at this hour and this day considering not the right but the possibility of submitting to coercion? Look a little back to the history of the past, I pray you, and then answer me the question, who have we been taught to look upon as the arch enemy of popular rights in the United States? ALEXANDER HAMILTON. Who next? JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. And yet ALEXANDER HAMILTON and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS have declared that the right of coercion was monstrous and untenable, and now we are told that the doctrine of coercion is a doctrine that you shall have to submit to. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was President of the United States, and the proposition was made to him, in a conflict between the Federal authorities and the authorities of the State of Georgia, to exercise coercion against the latter; but he refused, saying, "I cannot undertake to crush a State." It has been promulgated and declared everywhere that there is no such power existing on the face of the earth; and now it is not only proclaimed, but it is carried into actual operation. Are you the sons of the men who put themselves in battle array against King GEORGE, upon the mere assumption of a power on his part to overtax tea? In the State of Virginia they seldom saw a cup of tea. When they sprang to arms in those days to resist the imposition of this trifling tax, how much more readily should the descendants of those men resist the accumulated grievances heaped upon them. PATRICK HENRY stood within the very echoes of this spot proclaiming, "Give me liberty, or give me death." [Applause.] If it was a violated pledge of a law trampled under foot, if it was a constitutional infraction, I would say that there was ground for hesitation and delay; but when you come here, standing for the rights granted by the Constitution of the United States, standing for the rights consecrated under the decision of the Supreme Court, when you ask for that and no more, if you hesitate, I can say, he who dallies is a dastard, and he who doubts is damned. [Immense applause.]

THE COMPROMISE COMMITTEE.

Minority Report of Hon. Charles Francis Adams.

Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, submitted the following reasons for his disagreement with the action of the Committee:

The subscriber has labored earnestly in the Committee to make himself master of the causes of the present discontents. So far as they were divulged there, they may be comprised under three distinct heads: 1st. The Personal Liberty laws in some of the Free States; 2d, Exclusion from the Territories; 3d. The apprehension of some future danger to the rights of the Slave States, from the adoption of Constitutional amendments interfering with them. Without joining in the belief that there are very serious grounds for this uneasiness, the subscriber is too well convinced of its existence not to be disposed to apply any reasonable remedy to quiet it. He was, therefore, for this reason, induced to give his concurrence, at first, in several of the measures reported by the Committee. He did so under a conviction that they contain the only reasonable as well as practicable adjustment of the differences unhappily existing in the country, without the sacrifice of principle on either side, that has thus far come within his observation. And although not entirely approving of them in the abstract, he was ready to give his coöperation in adopting them if there was good reason to suppose that they would effect the object aimed at. He endeavored to act in good faith, and with a view to the restoration of the kindly relations between the opposite sections of the country, which seem to be so rudely threatened. That this spirit has been fairly reciprocated by a portion of the Representatives of the aggrieved States he takes great pleasure in acknowledging. Had that portion constituted only a bare majority of the whole number, he would still have pledged all the limited aid in his power to unite with them. But the fact is wholly otherwise. While three States have refused to be represented at all, seven more, making ten out of fifteen, have decided to reject the conclusions arrived at by the Committee.

This fact alone would seem to render all prospect of a general adjustment very dim. And when it appeared on the other hand, that a number of the representatives of the Free States were equally disinclined to accept them, what hope was left of any advantageous result from perseverance?

Another significant incident happened, which put an end to all further doubt in the mind of the subscriber, because it convinced him that *even if all the measures recommended could be adopted, the adjustment anticipated would be as far off as ever*; that the causes of the difference are but superficially touched in the alleged grievances which have engrossed the attention of the Committee; and that the true source of discord lies altogether too deep for the plummet of Congressional legislation.

By reference to the journal of the Committee, it will appear that on Friday, the 11th of January, a resolution was offered by the subscriber in direct response to one portion of the President's Message, specifically referred to the consideration of this Committee. As finally amended, it was in the following words:

Resolved, That peaceful acquiescence in the election of a Chief Magistrate, accomplished in accordance with every legal and constitutional requirement, is a high and imperative duty of every good citizen of the United States.

Great was the surprise of the mover on perceiving that the annunciation of this indisputable proposition, in his belief of vital moment to the permanence of any Republic founded on the consent of men, was met by hesitation on the part of several members. The President, in his annual message, had distinctly affirmed the same thing in another form of language. No reason seemed to exist why the Committee should not, by responding unanimously to his sentiment, aid in giving to the country confidence in the belief that the discontents existing in some quarters were merely such as a conciliatory policy might remove. Instead of this, a written paper was presented by seven members, assigning reasons for their refusal to record their votes at all. The substance of that paper is found recorded in the journal. It alleges that voting upon such a declaration would, in the opinion of the signers, do more harm than good. Why it would have that effect it does not explain. If the proposition be true, and if there exists no intention in any quarter to deny its truth, either by word or act, surely it could do neither harm nor good to vote for it. It would fall powerless like any accepted truism of society. It is only in the alternative, when *some portion of a community is determined at all hazards to act in direct contravention of it*, that it can do harm. For it may then, indeed, serve to excite the public attention to the true nature of the issue presented, and to embitter the animosities which radical differences naturally produce. While the subscriber would not venture to intimate a doubt of the sincerity of the members in assigning the reasons for their hesitation to accept so undeniable a proposition, he cannot abstain from expressing his profound regret that their course should unavoidably raise up anxious doubts in the minds of great numbers of people as to the nature of the struggle now presented to the country. Is it, after all, only the election of a President of the United States whom one section of the Union did not nominate and support that constitutes the main grievance and stimulates to a dissolution of the Union? If it be indeed so, then is there no necessity for organizing legislative Committees to find a remedy? The Constitution becomes a mere bit of paper if men determine with their eyes open to violate and annul its most fundamental provisions.

The subscriber is yet reluctant to believe the case quite so desperate as this would show it. He still believes that much of this extreme conduct is the effect of a sudden impulse and excited passions, and that there is a fund of reason and loyalty at bottom, which may be relied upon ultimately to turn the current in favor of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, and he is encouraged in this faith by observing that the Representatives of some of the dissatisfied States cordially came forward and recorded their names, as well as their reasons, for voting in favor of the resolution. Yet, on the other hand, it cannot be denied that they constitute only a minority of the disturbed States. The majority stand on the record as refusing all terms of adjustment they do not dictate, and declining to commit themselves to the support of a principle without the acknowledgment of which constitutional government is impossible. In this state of things it is at least doubtful whether the legitimate powers of Congress, if fully exerted, would avail to reach the seat of the disease.

The general conclusion to which the subscriber has arrived from a close observation of the action of the Committee, is this: *That no form of adjustment will be satisfactory to the recusant States which does not incorporate into the Constitution of the United States a recognition of the obligation to protect and extend Slavery.* On this condition, and on this alone, will they consent to withdraw their opposition to the recognition of a constitutional election of the Chief Magistrate. Viewing the matter in this light, it seems unadvisable to attempt to proceed a step further in the way of offering unacceptable propositions. He can never give his consent to the terms demanded.

For this reason it is that, after having become convinced of this truth, he changed his course and declined to recommend the very measures which he in good faith had offered. It certainly can be of no use to propose as an adjustment that which has no prospect of being received as such by the other party. Hence he feels it his duty now to record his dissent from the action of a majority of his colleagues in introducing any measures whatever for the consideration of the House.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

OUR ALABAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

PASSAGE OF THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION—PUBLIC FEELING ON THE OCCASION—THE COÖPERATIONISTS—THE EXPEDITION AGAINST PENSACOLA.

MONTGOMERY, Friday Jan. 11, 1861.

That intelligent and instructive body who, for the past five days have been holding secret meetings at the Capitol, this afternoon came forth and stated that we were no longer members of the great Confederacy of America, but a distinct and independent Sovereignty; that Alabama, the rich and river-traced, now belongs, and is accountable only to herself.

For the whole of the past four days expectation has been constantly on tip-toe. On Thursday afternoon it was rumored that the ordinance would certainly pass before night. The men from the country who, weary of waiting, were about to return home empty-handed and unsatisfied, decided to remain another day. The ardent ones who, chagrined at the tardy action of the State, began to gather spirits from the expectations of the afternoon, and watch the new flag-staff on the Capitol which for four days had been waiting the unfurling of the flag made by the ladies for presentation to the Convention; but the sun went down and left us in the Union.

This afternoon, however, the crystal broke. The firing of guns and ringing of bells at about three o'clock announced that the ordinance had passed. The flag, presented for the ladies by Mr. YANCEY, was quickly run up, which was immediately followed by one on the residence of Col. T. H. WATTS, and in a few minutes the whole city was swaying with excitement. Groups of men were gathered on all the corners, laughing loudly and talking of the future prospects of the State. The church-bells were ringing, boys shouting, and all found some characteristic way of expressing the excitement which none could conceal.

Still the picture had its reverse. There were very many whose countenances indicated that they did not share in the general joy; and some ladies who, from the delay, had been gathering a little hope, on hearing the guns, which drove to the clouds these gentle imaginings of theirs, confessed the weakness of the sex and shed tears. "They are rejoicing over this at Washington now," said a delegate standing near, enjoying a segar after the labors of the day. "Oh, yes, they have got the news at New-York by this time," was the reply; a view of the matter which seemed to give considerable pleasure.

This evening there is a partial illumination of the city, some fireworks, and a meeting in the streets before Montgomery Hall. Col. WATTS is one of the speakers, and declares that JEFFERSON DAVIS will be the first President of the new Confederacy. The ordinance has not yet been signed, and although from the fact that all the proceedings were with closed doors, there can be little certainly known, it is now pretty certain that most of the Coöperationists will refuse to sign it.

When the full account of the proceedings shall have been published, it will be found that no effort or talent has been spared by the Coöperationists to check the hasty action of the Convention. JAMESON, (from Tuscaloosa,) the leader of the Coöperationists and arch-opponent of YANCEY, at the opening of the Convention, to avoid the influence of the strong outside pressure, moved that the meetings should be held with closed doors. He is a man of power, and has been ably seconded by JERE. CLEMENS, of Huntsville; the minority report is from the hand of the latter.

All Northern Alabama, as well as Northern Georgia, sympathize, politically, with Tennessee; and the theory thrown out by an old inhabitant of that section, that the extremes of these two States might well unite and form a separate State, should the Cotton section of the South prove too hasty in its action, sounds very well in theory, but will probably never go further.

Our streets were thrown in a great excitement a day or two ago by the departure of three companies for Pensacola to assist in taking the fort at that port. As there was a single chance of a battle, but that a pretty large one, it gave to this departure a touch or two more of the deep tragedy of a soldier's life than the parade, and quiet stack of arms around the capital, which we have all enjoyed so much for weeks past. Young men parted with friends with a strain of the hand, that said more loudly than words, that they feared they should never have the opportunity again. Storming redoubts, sabring gunners, cannons, smoke, sulphur, &c., were the favorite mental pictures of sympathizing friends for a day or two.

But scarcely had these troops made their way through the twenty-seven miles of prairie mud, and piney woods, which their trip implied, when the telegraph announced that the land-works had been deserted and that the soldiers had all withdrawn to the fort, which commanded port, city and works, and was itself nearly impregnable. Thus another Major ANDERSON was added to the Northern gods, and the port of Pensacola was secured to the United States. The Governor immediately dispatched messages to the troops, in which he is supposed to order their return. But while this "famous Major Burr" strategics has been going on, another company from this city has taken its departure for the garrisoning of Fort Morgan at Mobile, which is now securely held by the State. Enough for the present.

BRECKINRIDGE.

OUR KENTUCKY CORRESPONDENCE.

UNION RATIFICATION RALLY IN LOUISVILLE—HON. JOSHUA F. BELL AGAIN SPEAKS OUT FOR HIS COUNTRY.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1861.

The resolutions of the Joint Committee of Twenty-six, adopted here yesterday by the Bell and Douglas Mass Conventions, were to-night ratified with acclamation by several thousand citizens of Louisville. The principal speaker was Hon. JOSHUA F. BELL. That patriot and orator reiterated the sentiments of his speech before the Conventions, and was loudly cheered throughout.

He says the resolutions' vitalizing sentiment is the ardent, proud and firm attachment of Kentuckians to the Union and the Constitution of these United States of North America. If we allow this Government to be pulled down, we can never reconstruct another so grand and good and beneficent. It is less objectionable than any we can raise on its ruins. Our rights are better protected and more secured in and by this Union than they could be by any fragment of it.

Mr. BELL believes "peaceful secession" an utter impossibility. God Almighty designed this country to continue united forever. If we thwart His purpose, countless years of darkness, blood and slaughter are before us; and no peace and prosperity will attend any of us until we all, by common consent, reoccupy our old position of unity.

Talk about overthrowing the Government merely on account of the election of Mr. LINCOLN! He, BELL, has the honor and pleasure of knowing Mr. LINCOLN personally. Mr. LINCOLN is a native Kentuckian, and is honest, truthful and conservative. The only question is, has he, or not, the powers of JACKSON to control his party. He is entitled to a full and fair trial. Unless as President he commit or permit some overt act of intolerable and irremediable aggression, he should be upheld by every Southern citizen of the United States. Mr. BELL has opposed the Republican creed and policy for twenty-five years; but what of that? May not President LINCOLN appreciate and feel the necessities and responsibilities of his position, and prove quite impartial and national? JOHN C. CALHOUN had told him, BELL, that were even a Nullifier were elected to the Presidency of the United States, he would become the most perfect Consolidationist you can find. Anyhow, it will be out of Mr. LINCOLN'S power to harm Southern rights in any way, unless the South ignominiously desert the Union.

We of Kentucky and of every Slaveholding State, will find hosts of Northeners to be our fast allies and friends, if we will stay in and stand by the Union. In no particular can we gain aught by going out. Numerous Northeners of every calling are with us now, and not the least earnest for our rights and the common welfare are Northern workingmen and naturalized citizens. They join hands with Louisville's patriotic sons of toil.

Appeal to the people of the North with serious earnestness, but in no taunting, threatening, driving, or insulting spirit, and give them time to consider and act, and they will meet us half way in some mutually satisfactory, definitive and lasting adjustment. Mr. BELL thinks it would be wise and fair to restore the Missouri Compromise.

Senators CRITTENDEN and DOUGLAS tell us not to despair—not to abandon the Republic. Let Kentuckians contend for their rights under the Stars and Stripes. The American Eagle, not the Palmetto rattlesnake, is their escutcheon and their standard. They would battle under no other. They would live under the North American Constitution and laws, and suffer none, abroad or at home, to insult their supreme authority and majesty.

But come weal or come woe, says Mr. BELL, Kentucky will be true to herself as the heart and centre of the Mississippi basin. The cotton lords can not rule her. Whatever they may say or do, Kentucky will unite with every Border Free State and with every other Free State that will consent, in the spirit of compromise, to such guarantees as will permanently protect her institutions. However, should a Central Republic be found impossible in the general wreck, Kentucky will be true to her own proud centre, and lift up her solitary flag.

PONTIAC.

JUDGE LONGSTREET'S APPEAL.

The following is the concluding sentence of the appeal to the South Carolinians, recently issued by Judge LONGSTREET:

Here is the beginning and the end of the plan proposed: Fire a few worthless shots at a vessel; set Sumter to firing upon Moultrie; hold Moultrie till some hundreds of our sons are buried in its ruins, then desert it, and wait the wrath of the United States upon our devoted city. If all the forts were crammed full of men, they would not attack the city unless first attacked. If we were sure they would, we cannot prevent it: why, then, in the name of God, bring on a war of such fearful consequences? If you mean to hold Fort Moultrie, I implore you to let the first shot come from the enemy. *Burn that precept into your hearts, if you despise all else that I have written.* But I would abandon it now if demanded, putting it just as ANDERSON left it. But no, it must be held, desperate as is the tenure, or we shall be called cowards. Fools may so call you—no wise man will. "It must end in a war," says one, "and we'd as well bring it on at once." It never will end in a war if the South will be prudent, and we must let no Southern State begin it. And if a Southern State is to begin it, let her not begin it on the water.

VIEWS OF EX-PRESIDENT TYLER ON THE CRISIS.

Ex-President TYLER presents his views of the crisis, in a long communication to the Richmond *Whig*. Assuming that the Constitution is only a compact, he claims that any State has a right to secede for cause. Were this not so, he says, "the States would occupy the same position, and none other, to the Government of the United States that each county or town occupies to the Government of a State. The uprising of a county against the State would be unqualified rebellion, and all concerned in it would be guilty of high treason. * * No matter what the evil complained of, no redress is left but out-and-out rebellion, and each and all engaged in such rebellion have entered into it with halters around their necks, to be used, unless the rebellion proves successful, by the consolidated Government at its will and pleasure." The remedies which the Constitution provides for redressing wrongs are unavailable against an overwhelming sectional majority, and the Supreme Court, Mr. TYLER thinks, will have its character materially modified by Mr. LINCOLN. But the right to secede which is now resorted to after a long course of forbearance on the part of the South, should be regarded as a means of perpetuating rather than imperiling the existence of the Government, for if acknowledged it must operate to restrain the conduct of majorities and officials. Mr. TYLER then considers the consequences resulting to the seceding States from their exercise of this right. It would be better that a full adjustment of all the responsibilities to which each member of the political partnership is liable, should be made before the act of separation, but as this is not practicable, all that each State which secedes can do is to declare her readiness to assume her portion of the public debt, and her determination to have her share of the public domain and other property. The trade and commerce of each State are under its exclusive control, and revenues collected in its ports are subject to its own orders. In discussing the effect which this withdrawal of one or more States will have on the rest, Mr. TYLER is disposed to regard the Constitutional compact in the light of a mercantile partnership, and to argue that the States which do not secede are absolved from their obligations to one another, and that the best thing they can do is to set about the reconstruction of the Government. As well might North Carolina and Rhode Island have laid claim to the public property because they refused to abandon the "Perpetual Confederation" when it was merged into the present Union, as those who cling to this compact refuse to give those who repudiate it their share. A reconstructed Confederacy based on ample guarantees, Mr. TYLER asserts, would command public confidence after it was once in motion.

Those who are disposed to act like national men Mr. TYLER claims, by way of parenthesis, should at any rate resolve that the emissaries from Exeter Hall and their *confrères* in the State should be silenced. He then laments the instability of public opinion regarding the origin and character of our Government. Massachusetts, for instance, regards it as a Federal league when it suits her convenience and then repudiating this idea. It never could have entered the head of any man who signed the Constitution, Mr. TYLER proceeds to say, that one section should attempt to supervise the domestic concerns of another. "Pretty business, truly," he exclaims, "that the men of this day shall esteem themselves more moral than their fathers; that Mr. SEWARD should be set up as a purer and better man than GEORGE WASHINGTON; and that Mr. LINCOLN should be regarded as the only true immaculate President of the United States." Mr. TYLER again deprecates any attempt to maintain the Union by force, asserts that he now denies and always has denied the right of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, and proposes as a way of escape from our present dangers, that the Legislature of Virginia should at once call for a convention of two delegates from the Border States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri on the one hand, and New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa on the other, to arrange a programme of adjustment, to be submitted to the other States as conclusive of the whole matter. Should they agree, Mr. TYLER thinks that their recommendations would be followed by the other States, and incorporated into the Constitution on the footing of an unalterable compact. If they fail to agree, it may be concluded that peace and concord are impossible, and as a *dernier* measure, Mr. TYLER urges the assembling of a Convention of Southern States, which, "after incorporating upon the present Constitution guarantees, going not one iota beyond what strict justice and the security of the South require, shall adopt the Constitution, as it now is, and give a broad invitation to the other States to enter our Union, with the old flag flying over one and all."

AN APPEAL FOR PEACE.

A CIRCULAR LETTER TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF CHRISTIAN CHURCHES IN THE SOUTHERN STATES OF THE UNION.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1860.

We would salute you, brethren, in the spirit of the apostolic formula, "Grace, Mercy, and Peace." As fellow-heirs of a kingdom that "endureth forever," we have common interests and relations superior to all political bonds, furnishing the basis of fraternal internal intercourse even in seasons of greatest civil commotion. Faith in God would seem to be the only alternative in a crisis which reveals the impotence and short-sightedness of man. It is with a profound conviction of the imminence of national perils, and with a deep sense of the solemnity and delicacy of this humble attempt to avert them, that we venture a few suggestions to our dear brethren, touching some of the immediate causes of our danger, and the probable consequences to great moral and religious interests of the threatened disruption of our civil ties.

A dispassionate view of public affairs constrains the belief that a system of gross and persistent *misrepresentation* has had much to do with leading the nation to the verge of revolution. The South has been slandered at the North, and the North as grossly misrepresented at the South. The extreme sentiments or unworthy acts of individuals, and the passionate utterances of inconsiderable bodies, political or ecclesiastical, have been heralded through the land as the deliberate expression of opinion of great parties, denominations or sections of country; whereas they merely represented the extravagance of their authors, and should have been consigned to the oblivion they merited. Too much of this fratricidal work has undeniably been done by the Pulpit, but far more by the Press. A distinguished Senator, when recently asserting in his place that "nine-tenths of the complaints" as to a supposed grievance "are unfounded," added this deserved rebuke of an unscrupulous Press: "Where there is sectional strife and excitement, there seems to be a proneness, on the part of the newspaper press, in both sections, to collect and give every fact which would inflame the passions and prejudices of one section against another. In that way, partial and unfair statements are given, which makes each section act under an apprehension of the other."

If this view of the question be accepted, does it not vitally affect our relations, and the duty of good citizens, North and South? Do not truth, justice and self-respect demand extreme deliberation in the adoption of measures for the redress of grievances which, on this hypothesis, may prove to be partly unreal, and at best are greatly exaggerated? Mutual misunderstanding has been often enough the occasion of domestic or national calamity to induce the utmost patience and forbearance before irrevocable action involving the honor and the interests of thirty millions of souls.

In our judgment, dear brethren, the time has come for a more calm, discriminating investigation of the causes of impending perils, and for manly, Christian effort, under God, to avert them. It is not true that intelligent Christian patriotism has succumbed to fanaticism and demagogism. It may be disheartened or stifled, for the time, by the misguided passions of men in one locality or another; but it lives and glows in millions of hearts all over the land, and in them all it is loyal to the Constitution, the Union and the Bible. We should hazard nothing in thus pledging the great body of the people in these Northern States; we do not, will not, distrust the great body of the people in this behalf in the Southern States. Why, then, should we not seek to put an end to the existing spirit of mistrust and alienation, to stay the progress of groundless crimination and recrimination, and join hands, according to the grace and wisdom God may bestow, in the blessed office of peace-makers for our distracted country?

It is our appropriate work, Besides the interests common to all citizens, we have a vital stake in the perpetuation of our Federal Union on other and higher grounds. The honor and prosperity of Protestant Christianity are involved in the issue. A failure in our great experiment of self-government, besides affording sad proof of recreancy on the part of American Christians, would be interpreted in all lands as evidence of the powerlessness of the only system of religion that claims to furnish an adequate basis for self-governing institutions. Disunion, too, would involve the rupture of cherished ecclesiastical ties, and the abandonment of coöperative benevolence at home and abroad. The noble example of American Christian enterprise, and the rising influence of our Christian civilization, must wane and react, as the life-currents of charity dry up, and the night of our brief and brilliant day gathers gloom. And should prevalent apprehensions ripen into fact, so that armed strife should essay the adjustment of difficulties insoluble to reason, patriotism and religion, and thus pave the way for popular infidelity, Sabbath-breaking, licentiousness—all the terrible concomitants of civil war—how justly would the guilty authors and abettors of this misery be visited with the maledictions of Christendom! and how bitter must be the self-reproaches of those who neglected any part of their duty in arresting or averting the dire catastrophe!

We cannot doubt that a spirit of candor and forbearance, such as our religion prompts, and the exigencies of our times demand, would render the speedy adjustment of our difficulties possible, consistently with every constitutional right. Unswerving fealty to the Constitution, justly interpreted, and a prompt return to its spirit and requirements, wherever there may have been divergence from either, would seem to be the first duty of citizens and legislators. It is our firm, and we think intelligent conviction, that only a very inconsiderable fraction of the people of the North will hesitate in the discharge of their constitutional obligations, and that whatever enactments are found to be in conflict therewith will be annulled. And it is our farther belief that an instructed and corrected public sentiment will constrain a stricter regard for truth and for the rights and feelings of men, on the part alike of the Press and the pulpit, in the popular discussion of political and moral questions. Thus will the more immediate causes of alienated feeling be suppressed, and the healing touch of time, the seasonable exertions of patriotic men, the peace-inspiring influence of religion, the spirit of fervent prayer, and the favoring providence and grace of the Triune God, will cement anew the bonds that unite the North and the South, the East and the West, in one thrice blessed American brotherhood.

To this end, dear brethren, and for the sake of those spiritual gifts so imperatively needed by our American Zion, let us unceasingly implore the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the rulers and people of these United States.

Gardiner Spring,
W. W. Philips,
George Potts,
J. McElroy,
John M. Krebs,
Chas. P. McIlvaine,
G. T. Bedell,
Francis L. Hawks,
Thos. House Taylor,
Wm. F. Morgan,
John Cotton Smith,
H. Dyer,
N. Bangs,
J. P. Durbin,
Joseph Holdich,
Abel Stevens,
Edward Lathrop,
A. D. Gillette,
Thos. DeWitt, Sen.,
Geo. W. Bethune,
Isaac Ferris,
Thos. H. Skinner,
Joel Parker,
N. Murray,
David Magie,
Charles Hodge,
Alexander T. McGill,
John Maclean,
Henry A. Boardman,
Chas. Wadsworth,
Chas. W. Shields,
Wm. P. Breed,
Robert Watts,
James M. Crowell,
Joseph H. Jones,
G. T. Bedell.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. CURTIN, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Gov. CURTIN was inaugurated at Harrisburgh on Jan. 15, as the telegraph has already announced. The first portion of his inaugural address is devoted to the discussion of local topics. Then passing to the consideration of national affairs, he says that no one who knows the history of Pennsylvania, and understands the opinions and feelings of her people, can justly charge her with hostility to other States. On the other hand, she feels the deepest interest in their welfare, and recognizes her constitutional obligations to them in their broadest extent. There is nothing in Mr. LINCOLN's life or declarations to justify the apprehension that his Administration will be unfriendly to the local institutions of any of the Southern States. None but the feelings of kindness and conciliation have been entertained by the constitutional majority which elected him, and nothing whatever has occurred to justify the excitement which has blinded a part of the people and is precipitating them into revolution. After remarking on the loyalty of Pennsylvania and her sons to the Constitution and laws, Gov. CURTIN said:

"Since my election to the Chief Magistracy of the State, I have taken occasion to say publicly, that if we have any laws upon our statute-books which infringe upon the rights of the people of any of the States, or contravene any law of the Federal Government, or obstruct its execution, they ought to be repealed. We ought not to hesitate to exhibit to other States that may have enacted laws interfering with the rights or obstructive of the remedies which belong constitutionally to all American citizens, an example of magnanimity and of implicit obedience to the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statute that may, even by implication, be liable to reasonable objection, do our part to remove every just cause of dissatisfaction with our legislation."

In the questions which agitate the country, Gov. CURTIN proceeded to say no State had a profounder concern than Pennsylvania, both because of her geographical and political position. One of the reasons why she lent so hearty a support to Mr. LINCOLN was because she believed him to be in favor of protection to labor. Gov. CURTIN adds:

"This is a propitious moment to declare that, while the people of Pennsylvania, not indifferent to other vital issues of the canvass, were demanding justice for themselves in the recent election, they had no design to interfere with or abridge the rights of the people of other States. The growth of our State had been retarded by the abrogation of the principle of protection from the revenue laws of the National Government; bankruptcy had crushed the energies of many of our most enterprising citizens; but no voice of disloyalty or treason was heard, nor was an arm raised to offer violence to the sacred fabric of our National Union. Conscious of their rights and their power, our people looked to the ballot-box alone as the legal remedy for existing evils.

In the present unhappy condition of the country, it will be our duty to unite with the people of the States which remain loyal to the Union, in any just and honorable measures of conciliation and fraternal kindness. Let us invite them to join us in the fulfillment of all our obligations under the Federal Constitution and laws. Then we can cordially unite with them in claiming like obedience from those States which have renounced their allegiance. If the loyal States are just and moderate, without any sacrifice of right or self-respect, the threatened danger may be averted."

GOV. CURTIN proceeds to say that to allow a State to withdraw at pleasure from the Union without the consent of the rest, is to admit that the Government is a failure. "No part of the people, no State nor combination of States, can voluntarily secede from the Union, nor absolve themselves from their obligation to it," and Pennsylvania can never in any way acquiesce in a conspiracy which involves the destruction of the Government. All the requirements of the Constitution must be obeyed; it must have power adequate to the enforcement of the supreme law of the land in every State, and as it is the first duty of the national authorities to stay the progress of anarchy and enforce the laws; so Pennsylvania with a united people will give them an honest, faithful and active support. "The people," he declares, "mean to preserve the integrity of the National Union at every hazard." Then, after eulogizing the Constitution of the United States, Gov. CURTIN concluded his address with an invocation for Divine assistance to enable him to discharge faithfully the duties of the office to which he had been called.

LETTERS FROM MAJOR ANDERSON.

The following is an extract from a letter from Maj. ANDERSON to a gentleman in this City, dated Fort Moultrie, Dec. 21, 1860, five days before he transferred his command to Fort Sumter:

* * * * "I am striving to make this weak work as defensible as possible. The sand-hills within from 400 to 160 yards of the fort, some of them commanding the work, with the houses all around us, except on the sea-front, render it intrinsically absolutely weak; and I am deficient in the men and in the ordnance, &c., most important for overcoming the difficulty of the position.

Placing myself, though in God's hands, I have no fear of the result, as he will do that which is right.

Yours truly, ROBERT ANDERSON."

Judge LEWIS, of Philadelphia, has received the following note from Major ANDERSON, in reply to a letter which he addressed him, inclosing the proceedings of the Union Meeting held in Philadelphia on the 5th:

FORT SUMTER, S. C., Saturday, Jan. 12, 1861.

WM. D. LEWIS, Esq., Philadelphia—*Dear Sir:* I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 7th inst., inclosing a copy of the proceedings of the public meeting held in Philadelphia on the 5th inst.

I will not attempt to express the feelings which such an approval of my poor efforts to do my duty excites, but will now merely thank you personally for the handsome manner in which you have performed your part as presiding officer of the meeting, and for the flattering terms of your letter of transmittal.

Hoping that by the blessing of God the impending political storm may be dispersed without bloodshed, I am, dear Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT ANDERSON, Major U. S. A.

MISCELLANEOUS INDICATIONS.

The Springfield *Republican* narrates the experience of Mr. JOHN D. MCKNIGHT, who has just returned from Georgia, where he attempted to collect bills for the clothing-house which he represented. He describes the excitement as intense throughout the State, and had numerous narrow escapes from falling a victim to the suspicions of the Fire-Eaters. He came to this city by the steamer *State of Georgia*, on its last trip from Savannah. Among his fellow-passengers was a Nova Scotian, resident for years in Savannah, who was only a few evenings before waited upon by the "Owls," one of his own employes heading the ruffianly gang. He saved his life by showing pluck and loaded weapons, but he seized the earliest moment to escape. Another was a Northern man, officer in the Savannah Blues, and it would have been his turn next day to go to Fort Pulaski; he fled without settling up his affairs, and, like the first-named, was glad to get off thus well. The passengers now began to relate the horrors they had seen in their several localities. One had seen three unoffending Northern men shot down like dogs; and all agreed that the half had not been told of the frenzy and madness of the Southern people. Mr. MCKNIGHT says he would not go through another such week of terror and espionage for five thousand dollars!

Mr. RHETT told the South Carolina Legislature some pretty plain truths in the course of a debate on Jan. 11. He was opposing an appropriation of $90,000 for building a new State-house, and said among other things:

"Some people have an idea that the Bank is a second Treasury of the State, and that all we have to do is to go there and draw cash from the boxes of gold and silver piled away there, like NAPOLEON used to pile away money at the Tuileries. They suppose that the tax-gatherers have collected and deposited large sums there. This is not so. *There is only $90,000 in specie in the vaults of the Bank, and not one dollar of this is to the credit of the State. All that we have there are the liberal donations of Mr. Mordecai and of Mr. Lazarus. These are there, but that is all.* Again, he asked, do you suppose the Bank will allow itself to become bankrupt? Do you suppose the officers whom you have put there as directors will allow the institution to be broken? Would they not be acting right and just by closing the door in your face, rather than see the Bank go to ruin? This bill to put up a house has more friends than those to prepare for war and for other patriotic purposes. The bill to provide aid for poor girls, who would instruct youth and take them out of the hands of Yankee teachers, has failed. Only $3,000 was asked for the purpose, yet it failed. I do not say anything of this matter. I let it pass."

The President of the Charleston Savings Institution publishes in the papers of that city a report adopted at a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, announcing that the Bank has suspended payment of the demands of depositors. Two million dollars, the report states, are invested in first mortgages of real estate in the city, State and City bonds and stocks, "all of which are now considered as good securities as any investments that could be made in our State, and readily available at almost any time, either for sale or upon which to borrow money; but at present all descriptions of stocks and securities are very much depressed, and could only be sold at a ruinous sacrifice—more than the Trustees feel that they would be justified in submitting to, as such a course would of necessity materially impair the present condition of the institution, and thereby depreciate the interest of many depositors, for the convenience of a small portion. In this connection, it is proper to state that the present credit of profit and loss on the books of the Institution is about one hundred thousand dollars beyond all liabilities." Should any depositors desire to withdraw their funds under any circumstances, the Trustees kindly offer to pay them in bonds, secured by mortgages of real estate, bearing 7 per cent. interest, or in stocks or State or Corporation bonds at their par value, and thus settle their accounts. This official statement of the officers of a Savings' Bank, an institution which should withstand pressure to the last, speaks emphatically of the financial condition of Charleston and South Carolina.

The bark *Modena*, Capt. RYDER, arrived at Boston, from Charleston, on Jan. 15. Her papers are thus described:

"The manifest is in the form usually given for clearances to a foreign port. The bill of health is in the usual United States form, with the caption, "The United States of America" crossed out with a pen, and the words, "District of the Port of Charleston, State of South Carolina," printed in the margin. After the "eighty-fifth year of the," the words United States of America" were crossed out, and below is written "Sovereignty and Independence of the State of South Carolina." The Secessionists thus claim an independence coexistent with that of the Union from which they have seceded. The clearance paper has undergone the same erasures and interlineations. They were signed by W. F. COLCOCK, Collector, and JOHN LAWRENS, Naval Officer. The Custom-house officers not having been notified that South Carolina was out of the Union, refused to enter the vessel under the bogus papers, and as Capt. RYDER sails under a coastwise license, it was not regarded as necessary that he should have cleared at all from Charleston."

The following resolutions were adopted by the House of Commons of the Legislature of North Carolina on Jan. 14:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of North Carolina, That in view of the imminent danger of civil war, this Assembly, in behalf of the State of North Carolina, ask respectfully on the one hand, of the President of the United States, and on the other, of the authorities of each of the Southern States, to the end that, if possible, peace may yet be preserved, that they will reciprocally communicate assurances in response hereto, to the General Assembly of North Carolina now in session, that the *status quo* of all movements tending to collision, and concerning the forts and arsenals of the nation shall on either hand be strictly maintained for the present, except to repel any actual aggressive attempts.

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be requested to communicate these resolutions by telegraph immediately to the President of the United States and to the Governor of each of the Southern States.

The Savannah *News* of Jan. 14, publishes this significant paragraph:

"The following vessels arrived here yesterday from Charleston, having been prevented from going into Charleston harbor by the sinking of three vessels in the ship channel, by the authorities: Ship *Cathadin*, PERKINS, from Deal. Ship *Albert Gallatin*, STORER, ———. Bark *Yankee Blade*, BURKE, Ireland. Ship *Augusta & Victor*, OLLIVIERE, Havre. Ship *Emily St. Pierre*, TESSIER, Liverpool."

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* publishes the annexed dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 12.

SEWARD's speech puts an end to all hopes of adjustment.

R. TOOMBS.

"Savannah" writes to the *News* of that City that mail communication with Florida has been interrupted for a week past because the mail-boat has been chartered to convey arms and artillery from St. Augustine to Fernandina.

The Students at the University of Virginia burned Gen. SCOTT in effigy on the night of the 12th, amid repeated cheers for Senator TOOMBS and the seceding States, and groans for Major ANDERSON. The effigy had a card attached to it bearing the following inscription: "WINFIELD SCOTT, would-be Dictator and Despot."

The farmers, mechanics and workingmen of Winchester, Frederick County, Va., Senator MASON's home, had a meeting on the 9th of January, and resolved that innumerable woes would be entailed on the State by dissolution of the Union; that the authority of the Federal Government is "positive, potential and paramount" over every citizen of the nation; that no State, or combination of States, can absolve herself from her duty to her co-States, under the Constitution, except by a revolutionary appeal to the God of Nations on the merits of her cause; that the conduct of South Carolina in precipitating this issue should be deprecated as "ill advised, unjust and disrespectful to her sister States of the South," and that a general Convention of all the States should be immediately summoned, in which the South should demand and obtain her rights.

A correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express* writes from Waco, Texas, under date of Jan. 2:

"Gen. HOUSTON addressed the people here, yesterday, in a highly conservative speech. He declared that he felt it to be his solemn duty to warn the people of his State against the extremities into which the politicians of South Carolina and other States would hurry them. He declared emphatically that he would not give his official sanction to the call of a Convention, except upon condition that the people of Texas should afterwards pass judgment upon its action. He was listened to with attention and respect while speaking, but it was perfectly obvious that the crowd was against him in sentiment; and, after the close of his remarks, the voice of bitter denunciation was heard in every private circle. "Old San Jacinto," however, bears the abuse heaped upon him with great equanimity. He says he is right, and that time will convince his present assailants of the wrong they are inflicting upon the country. His old companions in arms, the "early settlers" of Texas, are generally with him on the absorbing issue of the day—at least, such is the case with those I have seen in this quarter."

The following card from the members of the North Carolina Congressional delegation appears in the Ralegh *Register*:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1861.

To the Members of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

In response to inquiries severally made to us, by members of the General Assembly, we would respectfully say to you that, in our opinion, the present condition of the country renders it important that a Convention of the people of North Carolina should be called to take into consideration our existing Federal relations. With the greatest respect,

Thomas Bragg, Thos. L. Clingman, L. O'B. Branch,
Burton Craige, Warren Winslow, Thomas Ruffin.

Archbishop KENRICK, of St. Louis, has issued the following brief address to the Roman Catholics of that City:

BELOVED BRETHREN; In the present disturbed state of the public mind, we feel it our duty to recommend you to avoid all occasions of public excitement, to obey the laws, to respect the rights of all citizens, and to keep away as much as possible, from all assemblages where the indiscretion of a word, or the impetuosity of a momentary passion, might endanger public tranquility. Obey the injunction of the Apostle, St. Peter: "Follow peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man can see God."

The Nashville papers of Jan. 10, publish the address of Hon. T. T. WHARTON, Commissioner from Mississippi to the Legislature of Tennessee. It is an attempt to show that Slavery cannot be safe in the Southern States under Republican rule, and an appeal to Tennessee to stand firmly by her sister States in their movement for an independent Confederacy.

The Seizure of the Marion.

LETTER FROM CAPT. WHITING.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

In your reporter's account, in Saturday's *Evening Post*, of my statement of the particulars respecting the grounding and seizing of the steamer *Marion* at Charleston, last week, there are some errors calculated to do me injury both at home and abroad, and I therefore ask your attention to and correction of several mis-statements.

In the first place, I do not reside at New-Brunswick, and the interview with your reporter took place at the hotel and in the bar-room, in presence of Mr. REID, one of SPOFFORD & TILESTON's confidential clerks.

I did *not* state that "I had handed a *written* protest against the seizure of the *Marion* to Gov. PICKENS." I never saw the gentleman, and it was to the agent and Charleston owners that I objected to the movement, in behalf of the New-York owners. I was proffered the berth of sailing-master, but for *very good reasons* declined. I did *not* say that Charleston was in the hands of a "*mob*," nor did I liken it to a "lunatic asylum." I said that "the outside pressure was so great, that whatever of conservative feeling existed," (and I know there is considerable of that even now,) "was overshadowed completely by the secession masses," and that when I left the people were "*crazy* with excitement." My display of the American ensign before Fort Sumter will probably lead to my removal from command of the *Marion*, but I shall not close my remarks without repelling the charges made against Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., of "collusion with the seceding authorities of South Carolina."

The high standing of these gentlemen is proof to all such attacks, and I know that the steamers of their line have been in commission during the hard times, while they were barely paying expenses, so that the officers and crews should not be thrown out of employment during a hard and trying Winter. I say this without authority, but with pleasure, and I know that there is not a man in their employ but would labor faithfully, and if need be fight manfully, to protect the interests of this generous and liberal firm from harm. I am satisfied that if the matter rested with them alone I should not lose my command, nor would our flag lose one bright star from its galaxy.

Hoping the correction of the errors complained of will meet your hearty approval,

I remain truly yours, &c., SAM. WHITING.
Late Commander U. S. M. S. *Marion*.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1861.

FROM ARIZONA.

A Transit for American and Foreign Goods through Sonora—Mining—The Slavery Question, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TUCSON, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1861.

The Government paper, called the *Voz de Sonora*, has published the decree of Gov. PESQUEIRA, opening a transit for American and foreign goods through the port of Guaymas to this Territory.

This liberal and politic measure of the Governor disavows at once the threatened revolution in the northern part of the State, and deprives fillibustering in this Territory of its principal incentive for action. It is, indeed, the great step towards rendering available the resources of this Territory, and Americanizing Sonora on friendly, peaceful and advantageous terms.

This action on the part of PESQUEIRA is entirely independent of the general Government of Mexico, and it remains to be seen what course the Government of that country will pursue in this matter, should a stable Government of any force and power be established in the Mexican Capital. If the Liberals obtain supreme control, which is probable, it is not unlikely that the Executive will confirm this wise, yet rebellious move of the Governor of the State of Sonora.

Already arrangements have been made to take advantage of the transit, and ere long we shall receive supplies *via* Guaymas, through the State of Sonora. Don MIGUEL ZEPEDA has contracted with an American party to freight one hundred tons of copper ore from the famous Ajo Mine, originally opened and worked by your old correspondent, EDWARD E. DUNBAR, to the port of Lobos, on the Gulf of California. The ore is to be shipped to England, and if this first experiment in freighting proves successful, a large business in this line will be followed up.

The Sonora Mining Company, under the management of Mr. C. D. POSTON, who has recently returned and resumed the superintendency of the concern, is about commencing operations with a small engine which, it is believed, will, by what is called the "barrel process," produce from four to five hundred dollars daily. Owing to Indian depredations, which continue without interruption, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies, the several mining companies have heretofore met with no success. But the route from Guaymas now being open, it is the universal opinion that the facilities it affords for emigration and the transit of supplies will inaugurate a prosperous era in this hitherto isolated, misunderstood and much abused region.

We have long since given up any hope of protection from the Federal Government. Facilities for a large emigration is all we rest upon now for the redemption of the territory from savages and outlaws.

The grave discussions in the Eastern States relative to the establishment of Slavery in New-Mexico and Arizona, as though the thing were possible, excites profound astonishment, and I may say disgust, in the mind of every intelligent individual here. The character of all this region is so fixed on the side of freedom that any political contest over the matter can only result mischievously to the people at large, without in the slightest degree changing the system of labor now in existence here, which is free, and must be free for all time to come, in spite of any legislation or physical force that can be brought to bear in opposition.

If the census takers report correctly, their statistics will disclose some important facts which will open the eyes of our grave and sapient legislators. I do not believe they will report more than 1,000 native born and naturalized *white* citizens in all New-Mexico and Arizona; and as for slaves, I do not know of one of this chattel that can be considered a *fixture*. There may be a dozen or two who accompany army officers as body servants. Practically, Slavery, as understood in the United States, does not and never can exist in the Rocky Mountain regions, nor on its eastern or western slopes, and the sooner this fact is beat into the heads of the people of the old States the better it will be for the country at large. H.

FROM KANSAS.

Meeting of the Legislature—The Governor's Message.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LAWRENCE, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1861.

The Kansas Legislature assembled at Lecompton on Monday last, and the Council organized by electing the same President and Secretary as last year. The House elected JOHN W. SCOTT, of Allen County, Speaker, and ALFRED GRAY, of Quindaro, Chief Clerk. After electing the other minor officers, the question of adjournment to some other place came up. The contest was protracted and exciting, and continued until Tuesday noon, when the vote was carried to adjourn to Lawrence. The other towns contending for it were Atchison and Leavenworth, but the central position of Lawrence, her mail facilities and hotel accommodation, were sufficient to win the members without any undue log-rolling. Lecompton is the last place in Kansas that any staunch Republican would stay an hour longer than necessary.

The State Senatorial issue was felt to some extent in the organization of the House. One of the defeated candidates remarked, as an apology for his hard fate, that he could not stand the pressure of two Governors and six prospective Senators, and therefore permitted himself to collapse. Gen. LANE is reported as having the best of the organization at present. But that is no criterion of what may be looked for in the Senatorial contest. That question is awakening considerable interest, as our admission becomes more probable.

The last two days, the Legislature have been moving into their new halls, that are elegantly prepared to receive them. This afternoon Acting-Governor BEEBE delivered his Annual Message to a crowded audience. It was read by S. A. MEDARY, a son of the Ex-Governor.

It states the entire indebtedness of the Territory at $96,143,—and its resources from taxes, due and unpaid, at $104,000; not over $30,000 of this, however, can probably be collected. The whole amount of taxable property in the Territory is about $28,000,000, of which $5,000,000 is personal property. The Governor recommends the repeal of the law prohibiting Slavery, partly because it forms an obstacle to the adjustment of our sectional difficulties. "For years," he says, "have thick growing clouds been darkly gathering round the destiny of our country, until at length, with lurid lightning flashes and deep thunder detonations, the storm, wildly terrific, has burst upon us." He thinks that if the Union is dissolved, Kansas must set up an independent nation.

I am informed that the only bills introduced thus far, are for divorces. This is strictly according to what the pedagogues all teach us: "Begin where you leave off." It will be remembered that the Legislature one year ago obtained great celebrity for their faithfulness to those parties who desire to be "put asunder." RANDOLPH.

The Sufferers in Kansas.

The following communication from Gen. S. C. POMEROY, at Atchison, addressed to Mr. BRYANT, Chairman of the New-York Committee, will be read with interest:

W. C. BRYANT, CHAIRMAN, &c.: To-day has been full of interest to us. Scores of teams from the "Neosho country" have come to-day—trod their weary way for eight days, and have come through the severest storm of the season. Mr. L. C., from Geneva, Allen County, came with cattle in nine days, through snow and ice—his cattle lame, his own feet, out at both sides and ends of his shoes, had been frozen, and, as he walked, literally left footprints of blood. Said I, "You have had a hard time."

"Yes, but I was the best able of any of us to come."

"You must have a pair of shoes." He looked me earnestly in the face, and said, "It won't do for me to take them; there are others who need them more than I do."

And then he told me tales of sorrow and suffering until I felt obliged to close the scene. I found that this young man came to Kansas from near Rochester, N. Y.; was a member of the Congregational Church, Rev. Mr. NORTHRUP, pastor. He told me his father died when he was a boy. He "longed in boyhood for a farm;" had now got one that just suited him, and "could not give it up for one drought." He told me of whole families who lived on Sorghum-seed bread, and ground it in a coffee-mill by hand.

It was with difficulty I could make him take anything for himself, he was so anxious to take "everything for the poor folks at Geneva." While I am writing this, he is sleeping soundly by my stove in this office, covered only with his traveling blanket. This is the first time he has slept in a house for nine nights, during which time the thermometer has been below zero nearly every night; but the story of the man's hardships are only similar to a hundred others, and not the first man has complained to me a word. If I can give them bread, they seem satisfied and even happy.

My dear friends in New-York, I am convinced that there is no distress like hunger! There is despairing sorrow in a household that are crying for bread that no earthly anguish can equal. To feel that one is dying of hunger is a hell of horrors. But to save this, I am daily sending off into the interior over thirty loads of provisions. Through the generosity of our friends in the States I am daily feeding more men than the whole American Army.

I should feel weak in this work if I did not know that I could rely upon the "Empire State of New-York" for the strength to go forward.

I am assured by Mr. ARNY, now shipping produce in Illinois, that the "freight bills for next twenty days will be over $10,000." What shall I do?

Very earnestly, S. C. POMEROY.

ATCHISON, K. T., Jan. 3, 1861.

Contributions of money may be sent to the Treasurer, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President of the Metropolitan Bank, New-York City.

Clothing, &c., may be sent to the room of the Committee, No. 25 Cooper Institute.

A Substantial Compliment.

Our readers will remember that, a few weeks since, Rev. Mr. BEECHER, in replying to certain strictures upon his ministerial course, stated "that, regardless of opinions, threats or scowls, he should apply the doctrines of the Gospel, *hissing hot*, to all affairs." As an agreeable sequence to that we learn that the reverend and fortunate orator received from a friend, on New-Year's day, a superb and exquisite silver goblet, lined with gold, on a massive and appropriately-engraved salver, accompanied by the following poetical tribute:

Tawny as the Roman river,
Ancient Tiber's classic tide;
Tawny as the Afric lion's
Shaggy mane and creeping hide;
Tawny as the dooming color
Of the Southern bondsman's skin,
Be the coffee hot and creamy,
That is poured this cup within.

Long may he who quaffs the coffee
Lion hearted be and strong,
Like the orators and heroes
Honored in old Roman song:
Still may he "apply the Gospel
Hissing hot to all affairs,"
Pleading for the cause of Freedom
In his sermons and his prayers.

NEWBURGH, Jan. 1, 1861.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 17.

$1,000	U. S. 5s '65.. ..	91½	400	Mich. Central R...	55
1,000	Treas. 12 ℘ c. N.	102¼	300	do.........s30	55
1,500	do........	102⅛	50	do..........	55¾
3,000	Ohio State 6s '60.	97	600	do..........	55½
1,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	74⅜	100	do.......s10	55⅜
1,000	Va. State 6s........	74⅜	200	do......b60	55⅜
2,000	Mo. State 6s.......	68¼	100	do.......b30	55¼
5,000	do.........	68	400	Cleve. & Tol. R.....	35
7,000	N. C. State 6s...	74¼	200	do.......b10	35
15,000	City 6s '87........	104	400	do..........	34⅞
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s......	92¼	100	do......b30	34⅞
1,000	Hud. R. S. F. B...	97⅛	100	do......b10	34⅞
10,000	M. So. S. F. Bs..	74⅜	400	do..........	34⅞
500	Ill. Cen. R. B.....	94⅜	200	do.......b60	34⅞
2,400	Chi.& N.W.1stM.	42	660	Mich.So. & N. I. R.	15¼
13,000	do.........b7	42	100	do..........	15⅜
2,000	C.B.&Q.R.8p.c.b.	89⅛	50	do......b30	15⅜
2,000	do..........	89	100	M.So. & N. I. G. S.	35⅜
12	Bank of New-York.	93	100	do........	35¼
6	Shoe & Leather Bk.	102	100	do......b60	35⅜
215	Pac. Ml. S'p Co....	90	100	do......s15	35
100	Harlem R. Pref....	38½	150	do..........	35
100	do..........	38¾	100	do..........	34⅞
950	do..........	39	400	do..........	34⅞
300	do..........	39¼	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	88
100	do..........	39⅛	50	do.......s5	87⅞
295	N. Y. Cen. R......	78⅜	320	do.........c	88
100	do........s5	78⅞	100	do.......at2	88⅛
200	do.......s10	78⅜	50	do..........	88⅛
911	do..........	79	400	do.........c	88⅛
50	do.........s5	79	50	do........c	88¼
750	do.......s10	79	50	do.......s10	87
250	do..........	79⅛	100	do.......s3	87⅞
250	do.......b30	79⅛	100	do.......s20	85
260	Erie Railroad......	40	100	do.......s3	88
50	do.........	39⅜	600	Gal. & Chicago R...	68
350	do..........	39⅞	100	do......b60	68⅛
100	do.......s10	39⅛	100	do.......b10	68
525	Hud. River R......	48	200	do.......s5	68
500	do.......b30	48	100	do.......s10	68
205	do..........	48⅛	500	Chi. & R. Isl. R..s30	56
100	do..........	48⅜	50	do.......s10	56⅛
50	do.......b30	48⅛	1200	do..........	56⅛
100	do..........	48⅛	100	do.......s10	56⅜
50	Harlem Railroad....	15⅛	50	do..........	55⅜
200	Reading Railroad.	43	50	Chi.,B.&Quin.R.s10	70⅛
200	do..........	43⅛	100	do..........	70⅛
1150	do..........	44	150	do.......s30	70⅛
200	do.......b10	44⅛	350	do.......s30	70
100	Panama Railroad..	115⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou.	93½	500	Mich. Cen. R.......	55
5,000	Treas. 12 ℘ c. N.	102	50	do........b10.	55
6,500	do.........	102⅛	75	M.S.& N. Ia. R......	15
5,000	Kentucky St. 6s..	95	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	87
6,000	N Carolina St.6s	74⅜	50	do......s3	86⅛
1,000	N.Y. State 7s'64..	105	50	do..........	86⅛
1,000	M. S. Sk F. Bds.	74⅜	50	do.......s8	85⅛
5,000	Han. & St. J. R.	54⅜	138	Cleve. Col. & C. R.	98
5	Bank of Commerce.	92⅜	300	Gal. & Chic. R..b30	68
20	Mechanics' Bank..	106	900	do..........	68
170	Pacific Mail S Co..	90	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.....	34⅛
220	N. York Cen. R....	79	425	do.........b3	34⅛
20	Erie Railroad......	39⅜	300	Chi. & Rock Isl'd R	57
60	Hudson Riv. R......	47⅜	150	do..........	56¾
75	Harlem R. Pref....	38⅜	100	do......b30	57
150	do..........	38⅜	50	do......b25	57
100	do........s4	38⅜	10	Chic. Burl. & Q. R.	72
100	do..........	39	50	do..........	70⅛
500	Reading R......b60	44	100	Harlem Railroad..	15⅞
500	do..........	44	100	do..........	15⅜
200	do........b30	44⅛			

THURSDAY, Jan. 17—P. M.

The indications of strength and buoyancy in the Stock Market noticed at the very close of business yesterday, in our last report, were followed up at the early Board to-day by a large and strong demand, which was not answered without a further advance in prices. The sudden rise of 11 ℘ cent. in three days on Illinois Central, and of nearly *forty per cent.* since the first week in December—placing the price at the highest currency of last Summer, and about 18@19 ℘ cent. above the last London quotation—brought forward a few outside sellers at 87½@88½ ℘ cent. for the cash stock, which supply partially relieved the maturing deliveries of the Street for the present. New-York Central rose to a fraction above 79 ℘ cent., and was in good request. Reading showed more than its usual movement, with a rise to 44 ℘ cent., against 37@39 ℘ cent. a few days ago, before the appearance of the annual report. Harlem, Hudson, Erie, and nearly all the Western shares were also firm, with a good speculative demand for Rock Island, Toledo, Galena and both the Michigan Roads. Michigan Central was 55½, and Rock Island 56½ ℘ cent. The State and City Securities were steady, and no material difference from last quotations shown in the Railway mortgages. On the Street, between the sessions of the Board and at the Second Board, the market lost something of its animation, Illinois Central falling off to 86½ ℘ cent., while Rock Island rose to 57 per cent.; Erie and Central being steady on the few sales effected. It is to the credit of the sound old State of North Carolina that, on the advice of her law officer, no further attention will be paid to the recent claim of the Interior Department at Washington to stop payment of the interest and principal upon certain Bonds alleged to have been stolen. As the Bonds and their Coupons for interest are all payable to bearer and pass title by delivery, the Treasurer writes to the Bank of the Republic that they must be paid on presentation, without reference to the notice issued by the Indian Bureau. This decision was made public on the Stock Exchange this afternoon, and affords much satisfaction.

Late in the afternoon, the Railway speculatives took a fresh upward turn on the Street, and New-York Central sold at 79⅜; Galena, 69½@69; Toledo, 34⅞, and Illinois Central 87 ℘ cent. The second week's traffic in January on the Galena line advanced the price 1½ ℘ cent., and the same cause will tend to maintain the advance to-morrow on Illinois Central. The gain by the former last season is $11,000 for the week, and by the latter $46,000 for the week.

The Foreign Exchange market manifests renewed firmness to-day in anticipation of Saturday's mail. The leading Bankers hold for 106 ℘ cent. on London, and the range of quotation for Bank and Bankers 105½@106, and for Merchant bills 104½@105 ℘ cent. Various rumors in the Street of a large sum in English Gold on the steamer *Asia*, due to-night, have something to do with the stiffness of bills. On careful inquiry, we have reason to look for $1,250,000@$1,500,000 by the *Asia*, although much larger estimates are spoken of. The Hamburg steamer, telegraphed this morning off Cape Race, has $308,000 in Gold. There is nothing new in Money affairs to-day. The Associated Banks have extended the arrangement of the 21st November to 10th March for the employment of the Relief Certificates, then agreed upon, and to the 1st April for the beginning of the redemption of such Certificates. Meanwhile the equalization of Specie among the Banks in the Clearing-House is to cease beyond 25 ℘ cent. average—that is, a *pro rata* division is to be made, as at present, up to that average; but beyond that the Banks are at liberty to carry as much or little Specie as they may find convenient.

We hear nothing new of the bids for the $5,000,000 Treasury Bills to be determined at Washington at noon on Saturday. The combination or general bid from the Banks and Bankers of this City will probably be made up late on Friday afternoon, and dispatched by a private agent, with discretionary powers on reaching Washington. The rate of the bid will, therefore, not be known in season to influence outside offers; in regard to which, a correspondent aptly suggests that all private parties and moneyed institutions who want these Bills, or feel disposed to hold them for either speculation or investment, had best bid direct on their own judgment as to rate of interest, rather than a combination to sweep the whole sum and then pay a premium of 2@3 ℘ cent. on *their* judgment and success. It affords us pleasure to believe that if the public generally failed to offer for the larger share this loan, the same Bankers who came to the relief of the Government at the close of December, will be on hand to secure to the Treasury Department all the means required for its necessities in this season of unusual trial and embarrassment.

Mr. W. R. TRAVERS, of the Stock Exchange, has taken into his business, Mr. J. M. DAVIS, also a member of the Stock Exchange Board, under the style of W. R. TRAVERS & Co., No. 20 William-street.

The following are the latest mail advices of Domestic Exchange, received by Mr. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street, this morning. The quotations for Exchange on New-York:

Jan. 16..Philadelphia....................	¼@ ⅜
Jan. 16..Baltimore......................	⅜@1
Jan. 16..Boston.........................	Par.
Jan. 14..Cincinnati, Ohio................	⅜@ ¾
Jan. 14..St. Louis, Mo..................	6 @7
Jan. 8..Houston, Texas..................	2 @2½
Jan. 16..Washington, D. C...............	1 @1¼
Jan. 14..Chicago, Ill...................	7 @—
Jan. 14..Milwaukee, Wis.................	8 @—
Jan. 11..New-Orleans, La...........(Dis.)	⅜@—
Jan. 11..Mobile, Ala...............(Dis.)	¼@—
Jan. 14..Charleston, S. C...............	3½@—
Jan. 14..Augusta, Ga....................	4 @—
Jan. 14..Savannah, Ga...................	3 @—
Jan. 3..Austin, Texas...................	3 @—
Jan. 12..Springfield, Ill...............	8 @—
Jan. 15..Kingston, Canada................	⅜@—
Jan. 15..Montreal, Canada................	½@—
Jan. 15..Wilmington, N. C................	5 @—
Jan. 12..Madison, Mo....................	6 @—
Jan. 15..Richmond, Va...................	4½@—

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS—NOV. 30, 1860.

Specie...........	$7,818,760	Public Stocks.....	$1,761,316
Cur. Bk. Notes,&c.	4,912,816	Due from Ins'lvent Banks............	292,530
Unc'rr'nt Bk. N'tes	258,459	Bonds..............	219,900
Bank Obligations..	120,087	Treasury Notes.....	532,475
Discounts.........	53,247,049	Disputed Claims..	51,974
Do. under protest.	1,179,583	Other Debts.......	135,054
Mortgages........	407,421	Expenses.........	215,194
Judgments	367,492	Other Assets.......	307,624
Real Estate........	1,765,255		
Due from Banks..	4,428,752		
Total..............................			$78,011,768
Capital............	$25,808,553	Due Banks.........	$4,118,925
Circulation........	15,830,033	Due Individuals...	111,680
Deposits...........	25,956,557	Claims in controversy..........	255
Certificates of Deposit.......	587,875	Surplus..........	4,071,419
Due State.........	478,772	Other Items.......	922,190
Due Corporations..	39,034		
Total..............................			$77,925,198

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad the second week of January were:

Second week, 1861....................	$26,277
Second week, 1860....................	15,055
Increase............................	$11,223

The earnings of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad for December were:

1860.................................	$52,805 16
1859.................................	57,359 29
Decrease.............................	$4,554 13

The earnings of the Little Miami Railroad for December were:

1859.................................	$99,586 25
1860.................................	80,872 37
Decrease.............................	$18,713 88

The Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad Companies, have declared a semi-annual dividend of six ℘ cent., payable in cash on the 21st inst. Also, a dividend of twenty-five ℘ cent. out of the accumulated profits, payable in Stock on the 15th of February.

The amount of coal transported by the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad for the last week was as follows:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North................	3,110 10	5,584 11
Shipped South................	11,934 19	21,296 08
Total......................	15,045 09	26,880 19

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North................	2,256 14	4,546 14
Shipped South................	11,764 11	19,933 00
Total......................	14,021 05	24,479 14

Annexed is an official statement of the outstanding Loans of the United States:

	Interest.	Amount.	Due.
Loan of 1842........	6 ℘ cent.	$2,883,361	1862
Loan of 1847........	6 ℘ cent.	9,413,650	1867
Loan of 1848........	6 ℘ cent.	8,908,341	1868
Texas Indemnity....	5 ℘ cent.	3,461,000	1865
Loan of 1860........	5 ℘ cent.	6,750,000	1871
Loan of 1858........	5 ℘ cent.	18,620,000	1874
Total Funded Debt......		$50,036,355	

The second week's traffic in January on the Illinois Central line compares as follows with the same week last year:

	1860.	1861.
Freight..................	$26,039	$70,002
Passengers...............	12,980	15,188
Miscellaneous............	4,000	4,000
Totals...................	$43,020	$89,191

We have received from Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY a copy of his Semi-Monthly Price Current of Stocks and Bonds. Copies can be obtained at his office gratuitously.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 37 bbls. Ashes, 7,250 bbls. Flour, 200 bushels Wheat, 346 bushels Corn, 1,100 bushels Rye, 400 bushels Barley, 1,200 bushels oats, 4,062 bushels Malt, 1,159 pkgs. Provisions, and 505 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in limited demand at $5 for Pots and $5@$5 12½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Is quiet, and depressed, including Middling Upland at 12⅝c.@12¾c.; do. Gulfs at 12⅝c.@12¾c.; other grades at proportionate rates, ℘ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more request at, however, irregular prices. Sales have been made, since our last, of 16,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 20@$5 35, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 60, superfine Western at $5 20@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 45@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 55@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio at $5 65@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 85, chiefly at $5 75 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State.........................	$5 20	@	$5 35
Extra State.............................	5 40	@	5 60
Superfine Western.......................	5 20	@	5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	5 45	@	6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan..........	5 55	@	6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio.....................	5 65	@	5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd..	5 70	@	5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands.............	5 90	@	7 25
Fancy Genesee...........................	5 65	@	5 75
Extra Genesee...........................	5 85	@	7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri....	5 85	@	7 25

Southern Flour is inactive, yet quoted steady. Sales, since our last, of 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $5 75@$6 10 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 50@$7 50 ℘ bbl.; sales 380 bbls. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 30@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues in slack request at $3 10 for Jersey, $3 20@$3 25 for Western, and $3 50@$3 60 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is selling at $2 18¾@$2 31¼ ℘ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request, but at rates indicative of less firmness in the market. The reported sales reach 35,000 bushels, including Canada White on private terms; White Western at $1 45@$1 52; Red Western, chiefly at $1 34@$1 36; amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 31; Milwaukee Club at $1 29@$1 30; Northwestern Club at $1 24; Chicago Spring, at $1 18¾@$1 20 ℘ bush. Corn is heavy and drooping; sales 41,000 bushels, at 69c.@71c. for sound mixed Western, in store and afloat, ℘ bushel. Rye continues in demand, at 73c.@75c. ℘ bushel. Barley is unaltered. Sales 3,000 bushels State at 73c. ℘ bushel. Oats are salable and buoyant, including Canada at 36½c.@37½c.; Western at 36c.@37c., and State at 37c.@38c. ℘ bushel. Other articles remain as last noticed.

HAY—Sales 850 bales North River at 90c.@$1, chiefly within the range, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New are in moderate demand at 25c.@31c. ℘ ℔.

HIDES—Are in limited request, including prime Buenos Ayres at 22½c. ℘ ℔., usual terms.

LEATHER—Sole has been sparingly sought after at essentially unchanged prices.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—A moderate inquiry prevails for New-Orleans at from 35c.@39c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive at $2 70@$2 75 ℘ 280 ℔s. Spirits Turpentine is in moderate demand at 35½c.@37½c. ℘ gallon. Tar has not varied. Resin has been in request, including common, chiefly at $1 30 ℘ 310 ℔s.

OILS—Linseed is quiet, yet quoted firm at 49c.@51c. ℘ gallon. Nothing new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately dealt in, the reported sales comprising 500 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $17 37@$17 50; new Prime at $13 12½@$13 25 ℘ bbl. Hogs continue in demand, at 7¼c.@7¾c. for Dressed, and 5¾c.@6c. for Live, ℘ ℔. Cut Meats are in more demand, including Hams at 7¾c.@8½c., and Shoulders at 5¾c.@6c. ℘ ℔. Bacon continues in moderate request, chiefly at from 9c.@9¾c. ℘ ℔. Lard is doing better. Sales 325 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¼c.@10¾c., chiefly within the range, ℘ ℔. Beef is salable and steady. Sales 200 bbls., at $8 25@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$10 50 for extra Western Mess; $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 ℘ tce. Hams $12@$14 ℘ bbl. Butter is in request at 14c.@19c. for State, and 10c.@15c. for Western, ℘ ℔. Cheese rules quiet, at 8¾c.@10½c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 120 tcs., at from $4@$4 75 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—The demand has been moderate; prices have not varied remarkably. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 5¾c.@6¼c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 15,000 ℔s. at 9¾c.@9⅞c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales of 380 bbls., in lots, at 18½c.@18¾c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shipowners claimed higher rates, but engagements were restricted. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 10½d.@11d.; Corn, 10d.@10½d. ℘ bushel; Cotton, ⅜d.@13-32d. ℘ ℔. Resin, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℘ 310 ℔s. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@12½d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@12½d. ℘ bushel. For Galway—Corn, in shipper's bags, at 10½d. ℘ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

Mr. RAYMOND's four Letters to Hon. W. L. YANCEY on the issues and tendencies of the Disunion Movement, have been published in Pamphlet form, and may be had at the TIMES Office. Price 5 cents for single copies; $4 per hundred.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MAZEPPA—NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL—THE FOUR LOVERS—PADDY MILES' BOY.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—THE TERROR OF THE ROAD.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—MAGIC WELL. Evening—SMILES AND TEARS—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDERELLA AND HER SISTER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington this morning are important. The President, it will be seen, yesterday mustered courage to send to the Senate his nomination of Mr. HOLT as Secretary of War, and that body considered it in Executive Session. The debate upon it was understood to be very personal and acrimonious, but although the nomination has not yet been confirmed, there is little doubt that it will be to-day, as a strenuous effort of the Secessionists to have it referred to the Military Committee failed by a sufficiently decicive vote. The nomination of Mr. MCINTYRE as Collector at Charleston still hangs in the Committee on Commerce. Col. HAYNE, the Commissioner from South Carolina, yesterday completed his communication in accordance with the request of the President, and will probably present it to-day. What disposition will be made of it by Mr. BUCHANAN remains to be seen. It is rumored very strongly that he is again getting uncertain in his policy towards the Disunionists, and that in consequence of this fact there was some very plain conversation in Cabinet meeting yesterday. The latest reports from the South received in Washington are deemed of an encouraging nature.

The proceedings of Congress, yesterday, were nteresting, and in the Senate important. Mr. HUNTER called up the Deficiency bill, which was passed, after being amended in various particulars. The item for the support of the captured Africans was reduced from $900,000 to $450,000. An item was audited for the payment of $300,000 for the establishment of a coaling station for the Navy at Chiriqui Provision was made for a Bureau of Public Printing. An amendment, offered by Mr. GWIN, providing for the payment of $350,000 to Commodore VANDERBILT for carrying the California mails, was amended, on motion of Mr. LATHAM, by striking out Mr. VANDERBILT's name, and agreed to. After the Deficiency bill was disposed of the Senate took up the Pacific Railroad bill. Various amendments were proposed and voted upon, and several Senators expresssed their views for and against the measure. The proceedings were finally interrupted by a motion to go into Executive session, which prevailed, and the Senate soon afterwards adjourned. In the House, the Senate joint resolution allowing Com. PAULDING to accept rewards from Nicaragua was reported from the Navy Committee, but objection was made to its consideration, and it was laid over. Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, presented a memorial signed by 28,000 persons in his Congressional District, asking for an adjustment of the Slavery question in the Union. The House, in Committee of the Whole on the Army bill, then continued the general discussion of the condition of the country, the speakers being Messrs. THOMAS, of Tennessee; SICKLES, of New-York; ASHLEY, of Ohio, and PERRY, of Maine.

We have at last some account of the late cruise of the sloop-ofwar *Brooklyn*, furnished by a person on board. It seems that her mission was to intercept the *Star of the West*, if possible, and countermand the orders sending her to Fort Sumter. Failing in this, she was to stop outside of Charleston harbor and ascertain what she could relative to the condition of affairs inside. It will be seen that the commander of the *Brooklyn* did not show much disposition to go behind his orders.

The South Carolina Legislature still continues the consideration of measures for the defence of the State, evidently expecting that the General Government will commence hostilities soon. The Military Committee, yesterday, reported in favor of raising additional troops and placing the State fully upon a war footing. A proposition to connect the City of Charleston with all the fortifications in the harbor in possession of the State troops was considered in secret session.

In the Virginia State Senate yesterday the Committee on Federal Relations reported that the Crittenden resolutions would be an acceptable basis of compromise to the Commonwealth. They also recommended to the General Government and the States to abstain from all acts calculated to produce a collision. The report was made the special order for to-day. The Governor in transmitting the resolutions passed by the New-York Legislature, expresses the utmost disdain, and says the threat conveyed can inspire no terror with freemen. The Assembly also approves of the Crittenden proposition.

The United States Grand Jury have commenced the work of inquiring into the alleged organization of military bodies in this City to aid the Secessionists, and have caused subpœnas to be issued for Mr. JAMES E. KERRIGAN, who, up to noon yesterday, had not been notified. Other summonses have also been issued, but nothing further has been learned as to the proceedings of the Grand Jury.

In the State Senate, yesterday, notice was given of bills to appropriate $500,000 to arm and equip the State, and to reduce the salaries of officers and patrolmen of the Metropolitan Police. A bill was introduced to repeal the Act for the appointment of the Commissioners of Records in New-York City. The bill to confirm the acts of Notaries Public and increase their powers was passed. From the report of Mr. FIERO it appears that the uniformed militia of the State numbers 19,430 men—11,000 are without arms fit for effective service. There are 150 field pieces in good order. In the Assembly, (as well as in the Senate,) the letter of President BUCHANAN was read, acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions passed on the 16th, and frigidly stating that the President will "give them that respectful consideration to which they are entitled." The Secretary of the Regents of the University reports two vacancies, one by the death of Hon. DAVID BUELL, and one by the non-attendance of G. B. CHEEVER, D. D.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool on the 2d, and Queenstown on the 3d, and the steamship *Canadian*, with telegraphic advices from Liverpool to the 4th inst., arrived yesterday—the former at this port and the latter at Portland. Their news has been almost entirely anticipated by the *Teutonia*, which arrived off Cape Race on the 16th inst., bringing advices to the 7th. The *Edinburgh's* mails are no later than those by the *Bremen*. The *Edinburgh* brings £106,000 in specie, and the *Canadian* £13,000. The ship *Guttenburg*, from New-York for Hamburg, with cotton and passengers, had been lost on the Goodwin Sands, and only seven out of thirty persons on board escaped. The captain is among the missing. The Bank of France had raised the rate of discount from 4½ to 5½ per cent., causing a further depression on the Bourse. Discounts could be had, however, at 5 per cent. Reinforcements of French troops had been sent to Syria. POERIO has been elected President of the Electoral Committee at Naples. Naples and the Provinces were tranquil. It is confirmed that the published version of the Pope's recent allocution is a forgery. The real document is mild and inoffensive. The Railway market continued firm. The Prince Regent of Prussia has assumed the reins of Government as King WILLIAM the Fifth. A Berlin letter says the excitement in all the States of the German Confederation much resembles the agitation of 1848.

By the arrival of the bark *Mendi*, Capt. MCINTYRE, we have advices from Monrovia, Liberia, to Dec. 3. The Legislature was about to convene, and several matters of importance were to be considered, among which were the negotiating of a treaty with Hayti, the recaptured African question, and the relations of the Government with the American Colonization Society, the alteration of the tariff, and the confining of all vessels engaged in foreign trade to ports of entry. There is a demand for several more sugar-mills on the St. Paul's River, on account of the increased amount of cane planted. The crop bids fair to be double that of any previous year. The coming Presidential election excited considerable interest. A strong desire was expressed by many of the friends of Ex-President ROBERTS that he should be renominated. The contest will probably be between him and the present incumbent, Hon. STEPHEN A. BENSON. Preparations were being made for holding the National Fair at Sinol.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening a resolution was passed expressing disapprobation of the proposed action of the State Legislature to confirm the title of the General Government in the present Post-office site, and declaring that to render that location permanent would produce much inconvenience to the great body of our citizens. The City Inspector's appointments of Assistant Health Wardens were confirmed. Alderman DAYTON made an ineffectual effort to have the Board appoint a Committee to report upon the bill now before the Legislature relative to the office of City Chamberlain. Five thousand copies of the City Inspector's annual report were ordered printed. In the Board of Councilmen, Mr. CHAS. T. MCCLENACHAN was reëlected Clerk, and Mr. SLIDELL Sergeant-at-arms for the ensuing year, and Mr. CARLTON Door-keeper. The Mayor's message was received and read, and after some discussion thereon, 250 copies were ordered printed in document form. At the meeting of the Board of Charities and Correction the Committee of the Whole reported in favor of the plan to build a new prison on Ward's Island, and a Nursery on Blackwell's Island, the number of inmates in the Institutions, Jan. 12, is 8,777.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday the trial of KATZ for arson resulted in his conviction. He was sentenced to State Prison for life. The trial of XAVIER HOCHREITTER for murder was commenced, and is still on. In the General Sessions, the day was occupied with the trial of VARONA, indicted for forgery. This was the third day of the trial, which was not concluded. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice BARNARD ordered the argument in the matter of the extension of Central Park to be postponed until Wednesday next. The Court intimated that certain preliminary questions would then be determined, and the decision of such questions might dispose of the whole case.

There was a buoyant Stock market yesterday, and prices generally higher than the extreme advance of the day previous. New-York Central closed 79⅝@¾; Illinois Central sold up to 88½, closing 87 ℔ cent. No change in money affairs. Foreign Exchange firm, at 106 on London.

The low grades of Flour were in more demand at, however, somewhat irregular prices. All kinds of Grain were quiet; Wheat and Corn were depressed. Cotton was heavy and cheaper. A moderate business was transacted in Groceries, Provisions, Whisky, Hay, Hops, Resin and Tallow. The movements in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Congressional Compromises.

The Committee of Thirty-three has closed its labors. Mr. CORWIN has submitted the majority report, advising the enactment of certain measures of concession to Slavery, by means of which he thinks the Union may be preserved. Messrs. WASHBURNE and TAPPAN, two of the minority, make a report, the object of which is to prove that all the complaints of the South are utterly groundless, and that the Union is not to be preserved by conceding unjust demands or sacrificing principle,—but only by a conviction, on the part of all sections, that it is essential to their prosperity.

Mr. C. F. ADAMS submits a brief report on his own behalf, which we publish in another column. He states that he entered upon the work of the Committee with a sincere desire to adopt such measures as should allay discontent and with that view at the outset gave his assent to sundry of the propositions which were reported by the Committee. He soon found, however, that the majority of the Slave State representatives were not acting with any real purpose of reaching a satisfactory adjustment. *Three* of the fifteen States refused to be represented at all, and *seven* more,—making ten out of the fifteen, have decided to reject the conclusions of the Committee. Seven, moreover, refused to vote for a resolution declaring that "peaceful acquiescence in the election of a Chief Magistrate, accomplished in accordance with every legal and constitutional requirement, is *a high and imperative duty of every good citizen of the United States*;" and this fact satisfied Mr. ADAMS that there was no chance of an adjustment, through Congressional action, on terms which could be for a moment entertained. He accordingly dissents from the action of the majority in introducing any measures whatever for the consideration of the House.

We believe the action of Mr. ADAMS will generally be regarded as necessary. Under existing circumstances any legislative adjustment of our differences seems to be out of the question. Compromises are possible only between parties wishing to reëstablish amicable relations, interrupted by misunderstanding or conflicting interests, and to compose which each is willing to abate something of his own pretensions. The Compromise of 1850 was between parties sincerely desirous of remaining together. But how is it now? Has South Carolina, the representative State in this movement, the slightest wish to restore her former relations? None whatever. She execrates the Union of the States, and the Government, and in imitation of the French Revolutionists, has done what she could to efface, by law, their memory and traditions. She has erased our festal days from her calendar; destroyed our flag with its symbols of unity, and is best pleased with the most striking contrasts she can present to whatever is honored and cherished by ourselves.

With such sentiments, what basis is there left for compromise? Only one party presents itself when they are proposed. To offer them under such conditions, is both useless and unmanly. It encourages assumption on one side, and lowers our moral position on the other. Nothing whatever is to be gained by proffering them. Were the love of the Union the paramount sentiment South; were there any general recognition or conviction of its value; we could, then, as the strongest party, afford to take the lead in proposing terms of reconciliation. But the day for this is passed. The seceding States, like the prodigal, with similar recklessness and assurance, have started upon their career and will never return until they have wasted their estate and fed upon husks. The restoration of the era of good feeling can now only come from a contrast of the wretchedness that awaits the seceders with the blessings they enjoyed under the Federal Union. Pride and mortification may prolong their absence, but return they must and will, unless they sink into barbarism, like the States of Mexico, in which all desire for excellence and the faculty to achieve it, are lost together.

We can see no further use in proposing compromises until those who have left us signify at least their willingness to entertain them. What then? Is the Government quietly to sit down and see its property seized, its citizens maltreated and its power defied? By no means. We may do nothing to restrain secession, but we would say, in tones not to be misunderstood, that if our property is touched, or our authority outraged, we will resent such offences with our whole power. We owe so much to ourselves and truth. If things go on as they have been going of late, all ideas upon which government, social order and moral distinctions are based, will be utterly effaced, and our whole fabric fall an inert mass. Have we a Government? Is there any such a thing as law? Should the grossest offences against property and man be punished, or allowed entire impunity? Is all that has been said and written and believed upon these things only a dream? Who does not daily ask himself such questions, debating as to the answer? A moral and intellectual vertigo has struck the people, and some signal act is wanted to restore consciousness.

We would not provoke hostilities, nor strike the first blow, but we would say to South Carolina and all the seceding States, "We have purchased from you, and paid for, certain property. It belongs to us. We will enjoy its possession and free use just as we choose. If interfered with in the least degree, you make full reparation, and restore it to the last penny, just as you took it, otherwise we will punish the offenders as we would a burglar or a person committing arson." With regard to the surrender of the forts and property, there is yet no party with whom the Government can treat, if it chose. It must be a party that respect the rights of property. No such has yet appeared in the South. Till it does, we must protect it from lawless mobs. If they may with impunity seize a fort or magazine belonging to Government, they may seize any merchant vessel entering their ports, and every steamer navigating the Mississippi. No matter how much it would cost. It never costs too much to vindicate order and law, the rights of property, personal safety, and the eternal difference between honesty and theft. We would be as inexorable in this matter as the Roman who signed the death-warrant for his son. We would teach the world that the rights we had were to be respected. "If NAPOLEON," said NELSON, "should say that a pair of tongs should stand with their head *north*, I should stand them with the head *south*." Insolence is to be met with will and resolution. NELSON, single-handed, almost, placed the tongs *his* way, in spite of the Grand Emperor and his millions, and gave his nation an example of manliness and pluck, which became their habit, and rendered them invincible, and, confident of their invincibility, gentle and humane. We want just such an example.

There is in this nothing inconsistent with the forbearance which it is wise to practice. Our Government should do nothing but repel aggression—but it should do that in a way to prevent its repetition and inspire respect. The whole country needs to be convinced that we have a Government. Thus far, we have had little but vacillation and imbecility. If this is to be perpetuated, we may look, not only for a dissolution of the Union, but for a relapse into anarchy and barbarism.

Progress of the Revolution.

The military history of this second American revolution is not likely to invest the national Government with glory. Thus far, the advantages and the credit have all been on the side of the insurgents. To recapitulate the facts chronologically:

1860—DEC. 27—Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney occupied by the rebel forces.

DEC. 30—The Arsenal at Charleston seized.

1861—JAN. 2—Forts Pulaski and Jackson, and the Savannah Arsenal captured by the militia of Georgia. Fort Mason and the Arsenal at Fayetteville seized by order of the Governor of North Carolina.

JAN. 4—Fort Morgan and the Mount Vernon Arsenal near Mobile, captured by troops of Alabama.

JAN. 8—Forts Caswell and Johnson taken by North Carolina militia.

JAN. 9—The insurgent batteries at Charleston fire into the *Star of the West*, drive her out to sea, and prevent the reception of reinforcements at Fort Sumter.

JAN. 10—Fort McRae, at Pensacola, occupied by Florida.

JAN. 11—The National Arsenal at Baton Rouge, with Forts Jackson, Pike, and St. Philip, taken possession of by Louisiana.

JAN. 12—The Navy Yard, with Fort Barrancas, at Pensacola, taken by Florida and Alabama troops.

To these successes must be added, as naval victories, the acquisition of the revenue cutter *Aiken* by South Carolina, through the treachery of Capt. COSTE; the momentary seizure of the *Dolphin* at Savannah, and the capture of the *Fulton* by the Floridians; and we have as many brilliant achievements on the part of these people as can be reasonably demanded in the space of three weeks. The material value of the property thus secured can hardly fall short of seven millions of dollars. The number of guns taken is far greater than the array which the French brought back as trophies of the late war in Lombardy, while the mass of small arms and munitions, thanks to the indefatigable treason of FLOYD, is very large, and probably twice as great, through the labors of that good and faithful servant of his country.

To compensate these triumphs of rebellion, the United States has a sorry set-off. It consists solely of the removal, successfully accomplished, of Major ANDERSON from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, where he is shut up helpless, abandoned by his Government to the mercies of the insurgents, who give him to understand that his tenure of the post is simply by sufferance. It was only the other day Gov. PICKENS apprised him, and apparently without provoking any resentment, that "his presence in the harbor would be tolerated" only on condition that he should remain perfectly tranquil and inoffensive.

Evidently, therefore, the whole sum of prestige and substantial advantage are on the side of revolt. Where the United States Government has not been anticipated by surprise and treachery, it has been beaten by force of arms. Its military and naval officers, either through cowardice or in sympathy with treason, have offered no resistance to the capture of Federal property; at the first summons of an incompetent and undisciplined rabble in uniform, they have hauled down the flag every American soldier is bound in honor to save from dishonor with his life; and have surrendered their trust to treason.

Nor is this negative shame the sorest shame of all. Our Government plainly submits to these enormous acts of spoliation without the slightest design of redeeming its dignity, asserting its authority, or recovering its property. The thieves set down to the task of plunder without fear of disturbance. To preserve one point, where it still holds its own, it refuses to take any of the precautions which the case obviously requires. If it be true, as has been stated, that the Governors of Georgia and North Carolina have restored the fortifications and arsenals seized in those States, we have yet to see the first step taken to strengthen them against a new seizure, which will certainly occur if those States fall into the ranks of disunion. North Carolina, perhaps, may be slow to secede, but certainly not more reluctant than Maryland and Virginia, where posts have just been strongly garrisoned; and as for Georgia, there has been very little reason, from the very first, to place confidence in her conservatism. The Government has, therefore, not only been conquered in the past, but has taken all pains to be still more shamefully beaten in future.

The Union Sentiment in North Carolina.

It is surprising that so little attention is given by the Press to the numerous evidences of a strong Union sentiment in the South. Unfortunately, those who counsel peace and moderation are not heard in revolutionary times, though they may be in a large majority; while every noisy declaration in favor of rebellion is heralded over the country on the wings of lightning. The conservative Press of North Carolina is filled from week to week with resolutions of Union meetings of the people, in which it is declared that no cause exists for a dissolution of the Union. But news of this kind fails to awaken a sensation, and is for that reason rarely dignified by the notice of those having charge of the telegraph wires in the Southern States; and even those further North seem to give the preference to the machinations of traitors over the protests of honest and patriotic citizens.

In the columns of a single North Carolina journal, the Fayetteville *Observer*, we find the resolutions of numerous county meetings, and other indications of popular sentiment, which, of themselves, are sufficient to explain the tardy and cautious movements of the Legislature on the question of calling a State Convention. We propose briefly to give the spirit of these resolves, as an offset to the frothy dispatches which come to us daily from the secession States.

Randolph County is in the central part of North Carolina, above the meridian of Raleigh. It seems that its representatives in the Legislature called a meeting of the people, in order to receive instructions as to the course they should pursue on the subject of calling a State Convention and arming the State. Accordingly, a meeting took place at Asheborough, the county town, on the 28th of December. It is described as an "unusually large crowd of persons, irrespective of party, estimated to number 800 to 1,000 voters."

The first resolve is as follows:

> "That, in the opinion of this meeting, it would be unwise and suicidal to the best interests of North Carolina to secede from the Union of the United States for any cause *now* existing; and it is greatly to be desired that no cause will ever exist to justify so great a calamity."

This is the genuine spirit of Union, without a conditional demand of "additional guarantees." Another resolution, adopted by the same meeting, declares that if North Carolina shall be forced to leave the present Union, she will join one of the Middle States, and avoid a connection with the extremes. The sixth resolution censures the haste and extravagance of the proposition in the Legislature to appropriate $300,000 for arming the State.

On the 4th of December a Convention of Cumberland County, one of the largest in the State, on the border of South Carolina, took place at Fayetteville. This town is, itself, one of the most important in the State. The Convention adopted strong Union resolves. On the 1st inst., a meeting of the Rockfish District, in the same county, was held at that town, in which the Fayetteville Convention resolutions were warmly indorsed.

BEDFORD BROWN, a standing Union man, was recommended for United States Senator; the representative from the county, in the House of Commons, was indorsed for his efforts to "secure Southern rights in the Union;" and the formation of "Southern Rights Clubs" was denounced as the device of "renegade Whigs, disappointed Know-Nothings and disorganizing Democrats."

On the 22d December, a meeting of the people of Wilkes County, without distinction of party, was held at the Court-House in Wilkesboro', in conformity with public notice. Wilkes is a large and populous county in the Western half of the State. The meeting resolved:

> "That, however much we deplore the election to the office of President and Vice-President of the United States, of two individuals upon purely sectional issues, and by a strict sectional vote, who are the representatives of opinions and principles inimical to the opinions and principles of fifteen States of this Confederacy; that still, inasmuch as they were chosen according to the forms of the Constitution by a large minority of the freemen of all the States, we do not see in this election alone, sufficient cause for the dismemberment of the best Government vouchsafed by God to man."

The meeting also resolved against the necessity and propriety of calling a State Convention.

A meeting of the people of Kingsburgh District, in Cumberland County, on the 5th inst., indorsed the resolutions of the Fayetteville Convention, with other strong Union-loving sentiments.

A great Union demonstration was held in Robeson County, which, like Cumberland, borders on South Carolina, on Jan. 1. Thirty-three guns were fired for the thirty-three States; Northern Anti-Slavery sentiment was condemned, and Southern rights were demanded, but it was resolved, in reference to the Personal Liberty bills:

> "That while there is no excuse for the separate action of such States, which, being unconstitutional, is void, *the General Government of the United States, as such, has never committed an aggression upon our rights*, either as North Carolinians or as Southerners." And, "That no sufficient cause now exists for dissolving our relations with the Government of the United States."

They also resolve

> "*That Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney belong to the United States and not to South Carolina, and no action of a mob nor ejection of a flag can divest the title to the same.*"

In another county bordering on South Carolina, Stanley, a large meeting was held at Albemarle in the Court-house, a few days ago, to consider the present political condition of the country. It was resolved,

> "That we do not consider the election of President and Vice-President of the United States upon sectional issues, when Constitutionally elected, as LINCOLN and HAMLIN have been, a sufficient cause to dissolve the Union, but that we deplore their election as a great national calamity."

They also resolve that South Carolina, by her hasty action, has forfeited the sympathy of North Carolina, and if the Union is to be dissolved, they prefer a Confederacy of the Border Slave and Free States

In the two numbers of the Fayetteville *Observer*, in which we find these proceedings, there are various statements showing the prevalence of Union sentiments. The following is an editorial item:

> "RICHMOND COUNTY.—A gentleman in the upper end writes us on the 25th ult.: People in this vicinity are very much opposed to secession."

Richmond is another county on the border of South Carolina.

The Salisburg *Watchman*, quoted by the *Observer*, says that if the Governor, Congressmen and State Legislators wish to know the sentiment of Rowan County, one of the most populous in the western part of the State, they are referred to the resolutions of the County meeting. These are not given, but the *Watchman* adds:

> "The people of Rowan are determined to maintain their rights in the Union, if it can be done, and will not turn against it until it becomes their natural right to revolutionize the Government; and these expressions of their sentiments should be a warning to their representatives how they exercise doubtful powers, and misrepresent them in their legislative capacities."

In the proceedings of the State Senate on Monday week, it is stated that the "proceedings of meetings in Moore, Forsyth, Wilkes, Content, Caldwell and Orange were presented. All these proceedings contain resolutions opposing dissolution for existing causes; most of them in favor of arming the State, and all for resistance to any aggression by a Republican Administration."

Would it not be well for Mr. CRITTENDEN and others, who claim to speak in the name of the conservative portion of the South, to listen to the voice of the people, and to demand no more than they demand? With the best motives in the world, he has, by weakly yielding to the clamor of Democratic demagogues, greatly increased the difficulties in the way of a peaceful settlement of the controversy.

The North and the South.

TUESDAY, Jan. 15, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MY DEAR SIR: *Please read these few lines from a Southern man who goes heartily for the Union.*

In the TIMES of to-day, Major W. H. CHASE, of Pensacola, Fla., is stated to be "one of the most widely-known gentlemen in the Southern country." If this be true, it is certain that, wherever known, he is noted for *extreme and eccentric views on all subjects*. But please turn to page 76 of CULLUM'S *Register of Graduates of the Military Academy*, and you will find this same "Southern gentleman" was born in *Massachusetts*, and appointed to the Army from that State.

Col. DANVILLE LEADBETTER, who led the forces to the capture of the arsenal, &c., in Alabama, as mentioned in your paper, a day or two ago, it appears from page 204 of the work above referred to, is a native of *Maine*, and appointed to the Army from that State.

Turn to page 254 of same work, and you will find mention of ROSWELL S. RIPLEY, born in *New-York*, and appointed from *Ohio* into the Army. This individual, like the two previously mentioned, is no longer in the Army. He is now in command of *Fort Moultrie*.

Mr. WM. L. YANCEY, if not a native of New-York, was at least instructed in that State in his earlier years. Senator SLIDELL is a native of New-York and a secession leader. The famous advocate in South Carolina for African Slave-trade, (a thing abhorred by the South as a people,) Mr. L. W. SPRATT, is generally believed to be a native of *Connecticut*, and is known to be a demagogue. The great majority of Slave-trading vessels of the world sail from New-York and are owned there.

When you speak and write of "Southern treason," please recollect that "traitors" have been born on Northern soil as well. Who sat in the Hartford Convention? "Charity suffereth long and is kind and thinketh no evil." It becomes us when advising our brothers to pull motes out of their eyes, to pull the beams from our own.

Let me ask you a candid question and with no unkind motive. Do you think the contemptuous tone often used in your very able paper when referring to the South and her affairs is calculated to conciliate either section of the country or help the cause of the Union? The effect of such language and tone is certainly inflammatory and tends to bitterness of feeling, as I know from my own experience and observation. As your influence is great, so in proportion is your responsibility. Acquit yourself of the latter by using properly the power and you will be a public benefactor.

Yours, &c.

We submit to our correspondent's rebuke with due meekness. He will excuse us for saying, however, that these complaints from Southern men, that their *feelings* are hurt by the language of Northern journals, and that they are afraid of the inflammatory results, are beginning to be a little puerile. We have not always felt bound to use flattering or soothing terms while discussing the public action of Southern politicians,—though we are not conscious of having transcended the proper limits of public discussion. We have endeavored to expose the folly and the wickedness of their conduct by argument, rather than epithets,—and have never dealt in language of mere reproach or denunciation. We certainly cannot pander by soft words to the malignant passions and heated animosities which seem just now to have sway in many of the Southern States. We must characterize such demonstrations precisely as we think they deserve,—not with the intent to injure anybody's feelings, but simply to inform the public mind.

We must correct what is evidently a misapprehension on the part of our correspondent. He cites the fact that many of the leaders in the disunion movement are *Northern* men by birth or education, as evidence of the injustice of our censures of the South. We beg to inform him that we use this word as a *political* designation, and not in its geographical sense. What we denounce is the political South—that party, mainly Southern in the location of its activity, which aims to overthrow the Union because it fears the Government has ceased to be subservient to Slavery. It has recruits from the North and accomplices in the North, and these are men of still baser mold than native Southerners who share the same sentiments.

We submit to our correspondent that he should not be too exacting in regard to the tone and language of Northern journals, without insisting upon some sort of reciprocity. It is not always easy to be courteous and polite in reply to malignant defamation and abuse. The people of the South are not the only people who have feelings to be inflamed and sensibilities to be wounded. In our judgment the forbearance of the North, under the incessant calumnies of the South, is among the most striking features of the pending controversy.

INJURED INNOCENCE.—A most eminent illustration of the indignation of which injured innocence is capable is furnished by the Charleston *Mercury*. Since South Carolina resolved herself out of the Union, letters addressed to our amiable cotemporary have occasionally failed to reach their destination with the regularity of former days, and the only hypothesis which accounts for this state of affairs is, that the Postmasters in this City and Washington systematically plunder the mails. Now, there is an idea gaining ground among those whom the *Mercury* is fond of classing as "foreigners," that South Carolina is entirely indebted to the forbearance of the Federal Government for the enjoyment of her mail facilities, and it would not be at all surprising, in case the State maintains its rebellious attitude, if the time should come when the powers at Washington may think that the luxury of dispatching letters and papers to that part of the country is purchased rather dearly at an average annual expenditure of $150,000.

Leaving this contingency out of consideration, however, the charge of tampering with the mails comes with rather a bad grace from a city whose Postmaster has explicitly acknowledged his guilt in this regard. Not long ago the *Mercury* hinted that the capture of the California steamers, and the seizure of the gold with which they might be freighted, would be a perfectly legitimate method of reimbursing the State the expenses which it has incurred in its first experiment of self-government. The inference is irresistible that the Editor of the *Mercury* has completed the perusal of the *Pirate's Own Book*, and that he is now engaged in studying the character of the "Artful Dodger."

FLOYD AS AN ORATOR.—The metaphors and assertions popular amongst the gentlemen who attended the late banquet given to Ex-Secretary FLOYD at Richmond, furnish, no doubt, a fair illustration of their average intelligence and cultivation. Thus we find that when FLOYD said he would give "the blood of his life" to sustain secession, "as soon as a chew of tobacco to a stranger in the wilderness," there was loud applause. Also, when he asserted that "the Virginia forces, the Virginia carcases, the Virginia blood, were alone the forces, the carcases and the blood that were strewn all over this continent, from Quebec to Utah, to establish our present Government and secure our liberties,"—the applause again burst forth in stormy and vehement peals. Men of ordinary common-school education will hardly know which to more admire—the splendid illustration of DEAN SWIFT'S "Art of Sinking" in the metaphor, or the magnificent disregard of historical facts in the claim put forward by Virginia to have fought the battles of independence and the war of 1812 single-handed?

ONE WAY THERE, ANOTHER WAY HERE.—Senator BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, was recently engaged with other distinguished lawyers in trying a cause arising from the New-Almaden controversy. While in San Francisco, he was called upon for a speech, to which he responded, and in the report of his speech we find the following passage:

> "Those who prate of, and strive to dissolve this glorious Confederacy of States, are like those silly savages who let fly their arrows at the sun in the vain hope of piercing it! And still the sun rolls on, unheeding, in its eternal pathway, shedding light and animation upon all the world."

Considering the fact that the Senator is now one of the hottest of the Secessionists, he evidently understands his subject and paints from life.

HENRY CLAY ON A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—It is only ten years ago that HENRY CLAY gave utterance to the following words, in response to a Southern Senator, who threatened a "United South" as a redress for some wrong:

> "If this Union shall become separated, (said Mr. CLAY,) new Unions, new Confederacies, will arise; and with respect to this, if there be any—I hope there is no one in the Senate before whose imagination is flitting the idea of a great Southern Confederacy, to take possession of the Belize and the mouth of the Mississippi—I say in my place, never, never, never will we who occupy the broad waters of the Mississippi and its upper tributaries consent that any foreign flag shall float at the Belize or upon the turrets of the Crescent City. Never! Never! Never!"

IN GOOD COMPANY.—We have the honor of being on the list of the *Index Expurgatorius* of an Alabama Postmaster. Here is the bull:

> Having authority from the Department at Washington to withhold all newspapers, &c., of an incendiary nature, which may come to my office, I hereby give notice that the New-York *Observer*, New-York TIMES and *African Repository* will not be delivered from my office any longer. T. C. BREWSTER, Postmaster.
> CAMDEN, Ala.

As we are sandwiched between a highly conservative religious paper and the organ of the Colonizationists, we regard the prohibition with reasonable complacency.

MAJOR ANDERSON AND THE STAR OF THE WEST.—We are informed on the authority of a private letter from an officor in Fort Sumter, that Major ANDERSON heard that the *Star of the West* had left this City with reinforcements, on the day before her arrival at Charleston,—and that he gave orders not to fire upon the batteries that were attacking her, because he was anxious to avoid a collision. If this is so, he can scarcely need reinforcements, or else he does not expect to be required to hold the Fort.

NEW-YORK AND SECESSION.—The report of Senator HILLHOUSE in our State Senate is published at length in the Albany *Evening Journal*. It is one of the ablest and most comprehensive arguments against the whole disunion movement that has hitherto appeared. It examines all the pretexts urged on its behalf, and vindicates, thoroughly and conclusively, the position of the North.

Obituary.

KING FREDERICK WILLIAM IV.

A telegram from Cape Race announces the death of the King of Prussia. His Majesty King FREDERICK WILLIAM IV., son of FREDERICK WILLIAM III., was born on Oct. 15, 1795. The very greatest care was bestowed upon his education, and some of the most distinguished men of the day were his instructors. The late monarch was present at most of the great battles fought in 1813, 1814 and 1815, although he was not intrusted with any command. He was called to the throne in 1840 by the death of his father, and distinguished his accession by repairing several of the injuries which had grown out of his predecessor's system of government. But the liberality that marked the early part of King FREDERICK WILLIAM'S reign was not kept up. The Constitution, promised in 1815, was long delayed, and, after it was granted, the King, on more than one occasion, sought the aid of the Chambers to release him from the provisions that guaranteed representative Government. During the Crimean war, the King, in endeavoring to keep friends with either party, lost the regard of both. He showed himself to be time-serving, vacilating and insincere. With all his faults, however, FREDERICK WILLIAM was a sincere friend of science and the arts. He surrounded his throne with eminent men. His Majesty had been in exceedingly bad health for several years, during which time the Government of the Kingdom was administered by his brother, the late Prince-Regent, but now FREDERICK WILLIAM V. The new King is generally regarded as an absolutist, and opposed to popular representation. It has been predicted that, upon his ascending the throne, Prussia would have a strong Government or undergo a revolution. He is exceedingly ambitious—resolute and determined in his views—and has made FREDERICK the Great a model for all his conduct. His Majesty's eldest son married the Princess Royal of England.

A DENIAL.—We are informed on good authority that the story now going the rounds of the Press, that Mr. BEECHER was insulted, and rotten eggs thrown at his carriage, after lecturing in New-Haven, last week, is utterly untrue. Nothing of the sort occurred, so far as Mr. B. himself is aware. The whole story is a pure fabrication.

—Judge Handy, of Mississippi, it seems, did not come all the way from the South just for the sake of delivering an inflammatory speech in Baltimore. Since that attempt he has been visiting friends in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Whether he is intriguing for the secession of that State does not appear.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The Edinburgh at this Port and the Canadian at Portland.

£119,000 IN SPECIE.

ADVENT OF THE NEW KING OF PRUSSIA.

Interesting Financial and Commercial News.

The screw-steamship *Edinburgh*, Capt. BROOKS, which left Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 2d, and from Queenstown on the 3d inst., arrived at this port last night.

The steamship *Canadian*, which left Liverpool at 1 P. M. of the 3d, and Londonderry on the 4th, arrived at Portland at 3½ P. M. yesterday.

The R. M. steamship *Asia* from New-York arrived at Liverpool on the 2d.

The *Canadian* brings 54 passengers and £13,000 in specie.

The *Edinburgh* brings £106,000 stirling in specie.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship *Guttenberg*, of and for Hamburg, from New-York, with cotton, had struck on the Goodwin Sands, and only seven out of thirty persons on board escaped. The *Guttenberg* had called off Dover to land the crew of a wrecked vessel which she picked up in the Channel. The captain is among the missing.

The steamer *Queen Victoria*, having on board the Rangoon telegraph cable, went ashore in Plymouth Sound, 2d, and at last advices had not been got off.

FRANCE.

The Bank of France, on the 2d, raised its rate of discount from 4½ to 5½ per cent. This caused a further depression on the Bourse, the Rentes closing at 67f. 25c.

The negotiations for a treaty of commerce between France and Belgium had satisfactorily terminated. Important reductions are made in favor of Belgium coal and iron.

It was rumored that France may ask further indemnity from China.

The *Moniteur* says financial events in foreign countries have influenced the French money market in a manner to be regretted, but declares the report that France is under the necessity of having recourse to a new loan without any foundation.

The detachments of French troops which are under orders for China had been sent to reinforce the regiments in Syria.

ITALY.

POERIO had been elected President of the Electoral Committee at Naples.

It was reported that a Sardinian loan of three hundred million francs was about to be negotiated in Paris.

An insignificant attempt at reaction was made at Naples on the 30th, but was easily suppressed. Naples and the Provinces were tranquil.

It is confirmed that the published version of the Pope's recent allocution is a forgery. The real document is mild and inoffensive, principally dwelling on the trials to which the Church is subjected.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday.

The *Times'* City Article of Thursday evening, says the English funds opened steadily this morning at the slight improvement of yesterday, and subsequently experienced a further recovery.

The announcement by the French Government that no new loan is intended, produced a good effect at Paris, which was felt on this side.

The demand at the Bank and in the discount market in preparation for the 4th of the month, was very moderate.

In the Stock Exchange, loans are offered at 5½ ⅌ cent.; dividend will be paid to the public on Wednesday, the 9th of January. The rate for the best paper in the Discount market at Paris is stated to be 5 ⅌ cent., being ½ ⅌ cent. below the Bank of France.

The latest prices from Paris this evening show only a fractional improvement.

The Railway market continues without much business, owing to rise in the value of money, but remains firm in character.

PRUSSIA.

The Official Prussian *Gazette* announces that the Prince Regent assumes the reins of Government as King WILLIAM V.

A Berlin letter says the excitement in all the States of the German Confederation greatly resembles the agitation which preceded the events of 1848.

A Frankfort journal asserts that at an early sitting of the Germanic Diet, a proposition will be made to call on the Cabinet of Turin for a categorical explanation relative to the decree of the Governor-General of Ancona, in which Trieste is desired as an Italian Power.

LATEST BY THE EDINBURGH.

The Paris *Moniteur* says Lord COWLEY confined himself on New-Year's Day to presenting to NAPOLEON the respects and congratulations of the Diplomatic Corps, in whose name he spoke. The Emperor replied: "I thank you for the wishes which you have expressed to me. I regard the future with confidence, being convinced that the friendly understanding between the Powers will maintain peace, which is the object of my desires."

The *Morning Chronicle* says: "We have reason to believe that, in spite of the apparent obstacles to a settlement of the questions which are perplexing the diplomatists of Europe, the Great Powers, with, perhaps, the exception of Austria, are determined to prevent a general war."

The Berlin *Journal*, a semi-official organ, states that the internal regeneration of the Austrian Empire is impossible as long as Venetia shall exhaust its resources.

The Austrian Ministry has drawn up a bill relative to the liberty of the Protestant Church in the Hungarian Provinces. Several enactments of it are absolutely contrary to the stipulations of the *Concordat*.

A preliminary meeting of Jews of England, France, Italy and America, has been held at the Mansion House, London, for the purpose of concerting new efforts for the restoration of the child MORTARA to his parents.

The revenue accounts from India are stated to be so far satisfactory that there is no probability of any aid being required beyond the £3,000,000, which the President of the Indian Council is at present empowered to raise.

BERLIN, Wednesday.

King FREDERICK WILLIAM IV. expired at 12:40 A. M. to-day, at Sans Souci.

NAPLES, Monday, Dec. 31—4 P. M.

The Queen of Naples had left Gaeta because she was on the point of being confined.

The London *Daily News* City Article, says the effect of the rise in the Bank rate of discount to 6 per cent, has already subsided, as far as the stock markets are concerned. A better feeling was observable to-day, and a recovery of ½ per cent took place in the funds. There is no doubt that the action of the Bank of England yesterday was intended to a great extent as a measure of defence against the necessities of the Banks of France, which are largely pressed upon for discount, the proceeds of which go to Italy and elsewhere in the shape of gold.

It is believed that the French Bank will shortly be obliged to make fresh contracts in this market for the supply of bullion—the large arrivals announced to-day is, therefore, the more opportune. The discount market continues active, and no business was done below 6 per cent.—6 to 6½ per cent. was asked in many quarters. The market is scarcely expected to be any easier until the 4th is past.

At the Bank of England applications were again upon an active scale, though not being so heavy.

TURIN, Monday, Dec. 30.

A Royal decree has been issued ordering the dissolution of the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies. The King arrived here yesterday evening, accompanied by Prince CARRIGNAN and the Minister who went to Alessandria to meet him. His Majesty was received by the Municipality. The National Guard was under arms.

Commercial News by the Canadian.

(*By Telegraph from Liverpool to Londonderry.*)

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON for the three days were 23,000 bales, including 1,600 to speculators, and 1,600 to exporters. The market closed dull, owing to the advance in bank rates, and all quotations have receded 1-16d.@⅛d. The sales on Friday were 6,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators, the market closing with a downward tendency at the following quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	7¾d.	6 5-16d.
Mobile	7½d.	6 3-16d.
Uplands	7⅜d.	6 1-16d.

The total stock in port is estimated at 529,000 bales, of which 372,000 bales are of American descriptions.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

There has been no regular Corn market since the sailing of the *America*. The Flour market is quoted dull. WHEAT quiet, the severe weather interfering with transportation from the interior. CORN is quiet, with a downward tendency.

WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report FLOUR quiet, but firm at extreme rates. WHEAT firm at full prices. CORN firm. The Holidays induced quietness in the market.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provisions market was quiet. BEEF heavy. PORK dull. BACON heavy and slightly declined. LARD quiet. TALLOW quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet; Pots, 28s. 6d. SUGAR and COFFEE steady. RICE dull. RESIN dull; Common, 4s. 5d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 32s. 6d.@33s.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT firm and advanced 1s.@2s. ⅌ quarter for fine. SUGAR heavy and declined 6d. COFFEE dull and partially declined 1s.@1s. 6d. TEA very dull, with a slight decline on all descriptions. RICE quiet. TALLOW firm. LINSEED OIL 28s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Friday—Noon.

Consols closed at 92⅜ for account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were: Illinois Central Shares, 28¼ discount; Erie, 35¼; New-York Central, 77.

(*Via Liverpool.*)

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales on Monday and Wednesday were 15,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet and steady, but transactions were checked by the advance in the Bank rates on Monday to 6 per cent. The total Stock in port at the end of the year by actual count was 546,000 bales, including 383,200 of American.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

General Orders—Wanted, Something to do—No more Canal Appraisers—New-York Life Insurance Companies—Proposals to Reduce the Pay of the Police—Change of Prison Discipline—Letter from President Buchanan—Half a Million for Arms—All About an Agricultural Society—The Chamberlain's Bill—The Committee on Federal Relations—Executive Appointments—The Weather—Levee at Gov. Morgan's, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 17.

General orders were the rule—business the exception, in both Houses to-day.

The Senate has run strangely to doing all sorts of things in all sorts of ways. There is a dearth of business, and a manifest disposition "not to do much of any, no how," as a Senator expressed himself this morning. Up to this present writing there has not been as much work laid out as would keep a Board of Supervisors from going to sleep. There are not to exceed a dozen bills on the docket, and nobody appears to care much about any of those that are to the fore. I am puzzled for once to know what all this indifference portends. Perhaps, after all, we are to go about our business on and after the 1st of March, as Senator WILLIAMS has resolved,—and I should not be surprised if, after all, we managed to make a statute-book quite as plethoric as any of its predecessors.

The Committee on Canals reported to-day against the bill to increase the number of Canal Appraisers. The Committee say that from the number of cases examined, they feel confident the present Board of Appraisers are diligent and active in the discharge of their duties, and that they will soon be able to make all things straight. I believe, owing to a pressure of business, the work of the Department is temporarily behind, but as the number of claimants is gradually decreasing, the Appraisers will soon be able to clear their docket.

The New-York Life Insurance Company applies for an amendment of its charter, which shall authorize it to loan money on real estate to an amount not exceeding fifty per cent. of its appraised value, and to invest money in United States stocks and the stocks of this and other States.

Senator GRANT gives notice of a bill this morning that will awaken the universal indignation of the officers and privates of the Metropolitan Police. He proposes to reduce the salary of patrolmen to $600 a year, and the officers in a like ratio. If Senator GRANT ever runs for a State office, I think it will be hardly necessary to arouse the "perlice" to oppose him.

Senator FIERO has reintroduced his bill of last Winter, to change the present system of prison discipline. It is based upon the theory of rewards for good behavior. If a convict is industrious, he receives an equivalent for his extra work, at the expiration of his sentence. If he behaves himself well, his term of sentence is reduced. It is well worth trying this experiment. We have now no prison system, except such as would alarm the community were it fully understood. It is a system that makes men bad—makes them reckless—makes them unmindful of the punishment they are undergoing. Anything must be better than the contract government that now reigns at our penal institutions. If it were any use, the Legislature might be put in the way of working needed reforms, but the Legislature always looks at but one side of the question. So that the Prisons be not too much a burden on the State, the Legislature is oblivious of their existence. And yet, instead of punishing crime, they educate criminals.

The Governor transmitted to-day the following communication from President BUCHANAN, in response to the resolutions tendering to the National Government, the military power of the State. The original of the President's letter is all in his own handwriting:

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 14, 1861.

His Excellency, Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of New-York:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication, covering the resolutions which have passed the Legislature of New-York, on the 11th inst., tendering to the President of the United States, the military force of the State "in support of the Constitution and the Union;" and shall give them that respectful consideration to which they are entitled, from the importance of the subject, and the distinguished source from which they emanated.

Yours very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Senate Committee on the Militia and the Public Defence made the following report this morning:

The Committee on Military and Public Defence, who were by resolution instructed and required to inquire into the condition, efficiency, and available strength of the military forces of the State, respectfully report:

That the military of the State comprises 19,430 men—uniformed and equipped—but out of those arms only some 8,000 are reported in good order. Of the 8,000 arms in the hands of the troops, about 2,500 are in the hands of the First Division, leaving some 11,000 of the militia without arms fit for use.

Your Committee further report upon the most reliable information to be had, that, there are in the different regiments about 150 field-pieces, mostly in good order. We would suggest the purchase among other arms, of a few heavy field pieces. It will require at least, eleven or twelve thousand stand of arms to supply the present enlisted force. The State should, at all times have an extra supply of arms in its arsenals. Should the General Government call upon this State for forces to be on duty—say three or six months—those forces should be raised by volunteers, as our present enlisted forces would necessarily be required at home for the purpose of self-defence. Applications are daily made to the Adjutant-General for arms, and it is with regret that your Committee are compelled to report our arsenals destitute.

Your Committee are of opinion that $500,000 will be required to arm and fully equip the militia of this State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSHUA FIERO,
ISAIAH BLOOD,
A. B. WILLIAMS.

This is not a very warlike showing—is it? But in the morning Mr. FIERO will introduce a bill, making an appropriation of half a million of dollars, to be expended in the discretion of the Governor, in the purchase of arms and munitions of war. Then we shall be prepared to conquer a peace.

The House was absorbed with the General Orders. While I am writing there is an interesting discussion being protracted on the merits of a County Agricultural Society. The mooted point is the value of the real estate it may hold. Probably the minimum sum proposed is far in excess of any amount which the Society may ever hope to acquire—but then you know if we did not surmise a thief in every bush, and by vigorous beating satisfy ourselves that none were there, some of the big things might slip through without——paying toll.

The Chamberlain's bill—"What is it?" Won't somebody tell somebody what it does mean? Here am I importuned and badgered daily, and hourly and minutely, and every other second, by all sorts of men, who are terribly anxious to help along "anything that is right, you know." But who is to tell them what is right? and not knowing "what's what," how can Senators be expected to move? The paternity of the bill is Democratic—its sponsor is Republican; both Republican and Democrat appear to be about equally interested in pushing it forward and holding it back. It didn't progress to-day, because somebody said "it was not all right;" it will not go ahead to-morrow, because the same somebody will say "it is all right." When a great public measure is made such a football, do you wonder that the representatives of the people are suspected of being not what they should be? Whatever were the original objects of the bill, I do not know; but it has become transparent that it is now being used to bleed past, present and expectant Chamberlains to an extent that would have disgraced any of the predecessors of the present Legislature.

The House Committee on Federal Relations will make a report, I think, to-morrow morning. For the sake of unanimity, the committee will report a series of resolutions, *for the consideration of the House.* They will declare against the doctrine of peaceable secession, and will insist upon coercive measures. As an antidote for any future ills, they will recommend a hybrid—a cross between the Crittenden Amendment and the Chicago Platform.

Of one thing be assured. Nothing that looks like concession to treason will pass either House—all the reports of all the Committees to the contrary notwithstanding. The pulse of the country beats too much in accord with the tap of the drum and the roll of the fife.

The Governor yesterday transmitted to the Senate for confirmation, the names of Dr. GUNN, for Health Officer, and Dr. JEROME for Physician to the Marine Hospitals. Both are present incumbents. It is threatened to make fight on the confirmation of Dr. JEROME, but I don't believe it will be done.

The weather is mild—the streets are all a flood of snow and water. If it holds this way for thirty-six hours, our ice-bridge will be gone.

The Governor gave his second levee last evening. It was largely attended. In his bounty of entertainment, Gov. MORGAN has had no equal since the days of Gov. FISH. Well is it that the Executive has the means to gratify so generous an impulse. LEO.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Bills for the removal of insane convicts from Auburn to Utica; to encourage rural improvements; to make the salary of the Deputy Clerk of New-York $2,500; and making an appropriation for the debt and maintenance of the canals for next year, were reported favorably.

Mr. FIERO gave notice of a bill to appropriate $500,000 to arm and equip the State.

Mr. GRANT gave notice of a bill to reduce the salaries of the officers and patrolmen of the Metropolitan Police.

Mr. LAWRENCE introduced a bill to repeal the act for the appointment of Commissioners of Record in New-York City.

The bill to confirm the acts of notaries public and increase their powers was passed.

Mr. FIERO presented a written report on the condition of the defences of the State and of the uniformed militia of the State. The uniformed militia of the State at present comprises 19,430 men; 11,000 are without arms fit for active service; there are 150 field-pieces in good order. The report recommends the purchase of some heavy field-pieces and 1,200 small arms.

ASSEMBLY.

The Governor transmitted the letter from President BUCHANAN given in our correspondent's letter.

The Governor also transmitted reports of the Trustees of the State Agricultural College, and of the Commissioners of Quarantine. The latter was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Secretary of the Regents reported two vacancies in the Board—Hon. DAVID BUELL, deceased, and G. B. CHEEVER, D. D., by non-attendance.

The House is engaged in the consideration of general orders. No bills of general interest have yet been acted on.

The report of the Commissioners of Quarantine shows that the receipts for the year amount to $23,300, and the expenditures to $19,277. The Commissioners strongly urge the impolicy and danger of longer omitting to make provision for procuring and building a permanent Quarantine and defraying its current expenses. They declare that if the port of New-York should be visited next Summer with yellow fever as severe in character as has frequently occurred in past years, with the present imperfect and limited arrangements, the result would be most disastrous, and that the providential exemption from Quarantine diseases for the two seasons past should not lull the public mind into a false and fatal security.

On motion of Mr. BENEDICT the report was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Regents of the University gave notice of two vacancies—one by the death of Hon. DAVID BUELL, the other by the non-attendance of GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D., to the duties of the Board.

Among the bills noticed was one by Mr. CHAPMAN, to prohibit the use of the shower-bath in State Prisons; and,

By Mr. ELLINGWOOD—To provide for the payment of the expenses of the Commissioners and their Clerk, under the act relating to the damage at the Quarantine.

The bills to authorize the Supervisors of Richmond County to borrow $36,000 on official bonds of the County, and to incorporate the Vassar Female College, were passed.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. CRAFT—To incorporate the Eastern Dime Savings' Bank in Brooklyn.

By Mr. BIRDSALL—In relation to referees in the first Judicial District in New-York City.

By Mr. DARCY—In relation to the opening of Union-avenue in Brooklyn.

The State Military Convention Adjourned.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The Military Convention met at 10 o'clock. Gen. BURNSIDE offered complimentary resolutions to Gen. WOOL. The following officers were elected: President, Col. G. W. Pratt; Vice-Presidents, Col. Alfred M. Wood, Col. Joseph C. Pinckney, Maj. James L. Gilbert, Gen. W. S. Fullerton; Treasurer, Col. H. S. Fairchild; Recording Secretary, Col. Geo. W. Morrill; Corresponding Secretary, Capt. Hiram Roose; Chaplain, Rev. Chas. E. Hewes.

Gen. TOWNSEND, from the Special Committee to report what arms were necessary for the State to purchase without delay, recommended the immediate purchase by the State of 25,000 arms, to be increased to 50,000 as soon as practicable, and also 5,000 pairs of cavalry pistols and 5,000 sabres.

The Association then adjourned *sine die.*

The Adams Express Robbery.

BRIDGEPORT, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The jury have rendered a verdict of guilty against ANDREW ROBERTS, formerly of Boston, LEWIS STEBBINS, of Springfield, baggage-man on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and PORTER KELLOGG, of Amherst, Mass., the persons on trial here for the Adams Express safe robbery, committed on the night of the 16th of April, 1860. The trial has been a long one, and the detection of the parties was through PINKERTON's detectives.

Affairs in New-Jersey.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Governor to-day nominated, and the Senate confirmed, the following officers:

Chief Justice—E. W. WELPLEY.

Secretary of State—WHITFIELD S. JOHNSTON, of Sussex.

Clerk in Chancery—BARKER GUNMORE, of Mercer.

Judge of Court of Errors and Appeals—J. M. CORNELISON.

The Jackalew case commences tomorrow.

Accident on the Erie Railroad.

NARROWSBURGH, Thursday, Jan. 17.

Two cars of the night express train, bound West, were thrown off the track near Cochecton Station last night, by a broken rail. A brakeman was thrown from the platform and killed, and a lady passenger had her ankle sprained. The train was detained about two hours.

Senatorial and Gubernatorial.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

HENRY S. LANE was inaugurated Governor on Monday, and was to-day elected United States Senator by the Legislature. He has resigned the Governorship. O. P. MORTON, the Lieutenant-Governor, appeared and was sworn in as Governor.

Flood in the Mississippi.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Floods have occurred in the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, interrupting telegraphic communication south of Nashville. There are no means of ascertaining the damage done at present, nor how long the interruption will continue.

Violation of the Virginia Inspection Laws.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The schooner *Allen D. Terry*, of New-Haven, and *Pauline*, of Newbern, N. C., were seized, to-day, in violation of the Virginia Inspection Laws, and are in charge of the City Sergeant.

Congressional Nomination.

HANOVER, N. H., Thursday, Jan. 17.

The Democratic Convention, of the Third District, to-day, nominated WM. BURNS, of Lancaster, for Congress.

Death of Prof. C. B. Haddock.

HANOVER, N. H., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Prof. C. B. HADDOCK died suddenly at his residence in West Lebanon, last night.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.

OPENING BALL—AMUSEMENTS OF THE EVENING.

Last night, in continuation of the inauguration of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, a grand ball was given, which, in every way, save one, was a success. The decorations of the building, though well designed and erected, did not harmonize with the peculiar tinting of the walls, and very greatly marred the effect of the scene. A huge canopy overspread the stage in the form of a tent, in which were all the stripes, but not one of the stars of our National flag—an omission which reflects greatly upon the patriotic foresight of the decorator. Upon the floor of the house were two floral bowers, upon the tops of which were, respectively, a lyre and a harp, while the interiors were filled with huge baskets and bouquets of the choicest hot-house flowers. NOLL's orchestral band furnished the music, which was, as it always is, good.

Not until 9½ o'clock did the people assemble in throngs, but then the rush was tremendous. Silks, satins, laces, diamonds, feathers, flounces, bouquets and "jiggerments" of all sorts and kinds abounded. Dresses very short at the top and very long at the bottom were in vogue, and toilets the most brilliant were displayed most dazzlingly. The Committee were in high glee. They were deservedly happy, for the affair was a success—and so was the supper, which was served in restaurant style in the concert-room, above the entering vestibule.

We noticed Commodore STRINGHAM, U. S. N.; Mayor POWELL, Mr. KINGSLAND, of the New-York Academy, and others of note and distinction. Mrs. ABRAHAM LINCOLN and Gov. MORGAN were among the invited guests, but were detained by prior engagements. The dancing commenced about 9½ o'clock, and continued, save with a short intermission, until 3 o'clock this morning at which hour the Committee, thinking the Academy sufficiently inaugurated, deemed it wise to wind up. Everything passed off pleasantly, no accident occurring to mar the occasion or to interfere with the evident festivity of the evening.

Engagements of the house continue to be made. The Philharmonic Society give a concert on Saturday evening. The Opera Troupe open on Tuesday in "Traviata," and RAREY will give a lecture on Wednesday.

—The Draytons have strayed as far South as Houston, Texas, where they are giving their parlor operatic entertainments.

Radical Cure of Hernia, or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water.—Call and get a pamphlet containing the opinions of celebrated chemists and physicians respecting the use of this Water in the case of many diseases of the human system. Testimonials from some of our most respectable citizens are added. Pamphlets sent by mail on application. HIRAM W. BOSTWICK, (late of Corning,) Sole Agent, Metropolitan Hotel Building, No. 574 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 82 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Steele's Patent Feather Brushes.

300 varieties for store and house use. Extra carriage and furniture dusters, cornice dusters, picture and mirror dusters, piano dusters, &c. STEELE & CO.,
No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
with important improvements, at reduced prices.
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Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

KANE—THORN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 17, at the residence of Mr. Mead, No. 200 West 27th-st., by Rev. Mr. Craft, of Monroe, Mr. FLOYD FERRIS KANE to SUSIE M., daughter of N. T. Thorn, Esq., of Craigville, Orange County, N. Y.

RUSHER—BURBANK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at the Third Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Wm. Karr, Mr. THOMAS RUSHER to EUNIE, daughter of A. H. Burbank, Esq., of Rossville, Staten Island.

COLES—SNIFFIN.—In Greenburgh, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 14, by Rev. Mr. Moore, Mr. SAMUEL COLES, of Tarrytown, to Miss DEBORAH F. SNIFFIN, of Greenburgh.

DIED.

BLEAKLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 17, WILLIAM BLEAKLEY, in the 86th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 274 Greenwich-st. His remains will be taken to the family burying ground in Scrantonburgh, N. J., for interment.

SHANNON.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 17, of scarlet fever, CHARLES WILMOT, eldest son of Robert H. and Hester A. Shannon, aged 8 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his uncles, Samuel W. and Simeon Andrews, and George W. Bolster, are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 34 West 41st-st., this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ Boston, Mass., and Dansville, N. Y., papers please copy.

GILFORD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, SAMUEL GILFORD, Jr., in the 87th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 18 Bond-st., without further invitation.

BURGER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, of consumption, ALBERT BURGER, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Company C, together with the officers and privates of the Eighth Regiment, (citizen dress,) are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 115 Forsyth-st., at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

LEGGETT.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 17, of scarlet fever, ALLEN, son of Edward W. and Susan P. Leggett, aged 7 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, corner of 35th-st. and 5th-av., on Friday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

NEWBOLD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, ANN PLEASANTS, widow of the late George Newbold.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 19th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 50 East 21st-st., without further invitation.

BURR.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 17, Mr. GEORGE W. BURR, aged 31 years, 6 months and 11 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 30 Goerck-st. His remains will be taken to Evergreens for interment.

GIBSON.—On Thursday, Jan. 17, JOHN GIBSON, eldest son of William and Jessie Gibson.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

RAUCH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 17, JOHN E. RAUCH, florist, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 8th st., near 3d-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 19th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

MAURICE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Jan. 17, suddenly, ANNIE B., beloved wife of Abraham Maurice, aged 24 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to atend the funeral, on Saturday, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, in Franklin-av., near De Kalb, without further notice.

HILLMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 17, Capt. JONATHAN HILLMAN, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of the deceased, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 119 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 20th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ New-Bedford papers please copy.

GREENE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, HARRIET P. GREENE, daughter of Randall W. Greene and Harriet T. Pitman, aged 9 years and 3 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) Jan. 18, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 176 Henry-st., without further notice.

REMSEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Jan. 17, after a short illness, FRANCIS JOHNSTON, son of Edward and Matilda Remsen, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his parents, No. 67 Ryerson-st., between Myrtle and Flushing avs., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

STEWART.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, of a lingering illness, DAVID STEWART, in the 42d year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence No. 104 Willoughby-st.

CARLE.—On Fourth Day, the 16th inst., of pneumonia, SILAS CARLE, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Westbury Meeting House, on First Day, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice. The Long Island Railroad cars will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 o'clock and 15 minutes; returning after the funeral.

BAISLEY.—In Brooklyn, at No. 34 Court-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 15, MARY ELENOR BIRD, wife of John Baisley.

The funeral will take place on Monday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-st., rear of the City Hall, Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

HALLETT.—In Astoria, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, Miss CHARITY M. HALLETT, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Steamer *Mattano* leaves Fulton Market-slip at 1 o'clock P. M.

CLARK.—In Tarrytown, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, PETER CLARK, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, without further invitation. Train leaves Chambers-st. Depot at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ Westchester County papers please copy.

PECK.—In Greenwich, Conn., at his residence, on Monday, Jan. 14, suddenly, DANIEL PECK, in the 79th year of his age.

NOTICE.—The funeral of the late ROBERT JONES will take place on Monday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M., from No. 178 Hudson-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS CURED IN a few hours, and the skin made delicately soft and white, by the use of TADMAN & CO.'S Camphor Cake, with Glycerine. Nos. 81 Bleecker-st. and 268 4th-av. By mail, 25 cents. Sold by Higby & Stearns, Detroit; W. King, Jr., Buffalo; and Buck & Raynor, Chicago.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 79, Jan. 17, 1861.
19, 49, 26, 28, 62, 68, 53, 7, 69, 29, 39, 47.
Class No. 80, Jan. 17, 1861.
33, 4, 75, 38, 68, 5, 9, 12, 46, 65, 49, 42.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 17, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

NEW BOOKS.

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The Eleventh Volume of the New American Cyclopædia contains, among others, the following articles:

MADISON (James.) By John Esten Cooke.
MAGNA CHARTA. By Prof. Theophilus Parsons, LL. D.
MAGNETISM. By Prof. Joseph Henry, LL. D.
MARION (Gen. Francis.) By Wm. Gilmore Simms.
MECHANICS. By Levi Reuben.
MEMPHIS, Tenn. By L. D. Stickney, Memphis.
METALLURGY. By J. T. Hodge.
METHODISM. By Rev. W. P. Strickland, D. D.
MEXICO (Geography.) By Col. Carlos Butterfield, Mex.
MICROSCOPE. Prof. H. L. Smith.
MINT. By George F. Demming, U. S. Assay Office.
MOBILE (Co. and City.) W. T. Watthall, Spring Hill, Ala.
MONTREAL. James Kirby, Montreal.
MORMONS. By Robert Carter, New-York.
MORTGAGE. By Prof. T. Parsons, LL. D., Cambridge.
MOSQUITO SHORE. By Hon. E. G. Squier, New-York.
MOSSES. By Rev. J. L. Russell, Salem, Mass.
MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES. A. Arnold, Esq.

Among the living characters of whom biographies are given, are:

McIlvaine, Bishop, Chas. P., D. D.
McIntosh, Maria J.
Mackay, Chas., LL. D.
Maclise, Daniel, R. A.
MacMahon, Marshal
MacNab, Sir Allan N.
Macready, William Charles
Magoon, Rev. Elisha L.
Malcolm, Howard, D. D.
Mamiana, Count
Mangum, Hon. Willie P.
Manly, Basil, D. D.
Manning, Rev. Henry Edw.
Mansel, H. L.
Mariette, Auguste E.
Marsh, Geo. P., LL. D.
Marshall, Chas., C. D. D.
Martineau, Harriet
Martineau, Jas.
Mason, Lowell
Massey, Gerald
Masson, David
Mathews, Cornelius
Maurice, Rev. John, F. D.
Maury, M. S., U. S. N.
Mayer, Brantz
Mayo, Rev. Amory D.
Mayo, William Starbuck
Mazzini, Giuseppe
Meade, Bishop, Wm., D. D.
Meek, Hon. Alex. B.
Meigs, James Atkins, M. D.
Melville, Herman
Meyerbeer, Giacomo
Michelet, Jules
Mignet, F. A. A.
Mill, John Stuart
Mills, Clark
Mitchel, Prof. O. M.
Mitchell, Donald G.
Morphy, Paul Charles
Morris, Geo. P.
Morse, Samuel F. B.
Morton, Wm. T. G., M. D.
Motley, John Lothrop.
Mott, Valentine, MD., LL.D.
Mount, Wm. S.
Mowatt, Ritchie Anna Cora

DISUNION AND SLAVERY.
A SERIES OF LETTERS
TO
Hon. W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama,
BY
HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.

I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE TRADE IN 1787.

II.—THE MOTIVES AND OBJECTS OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

III.—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.

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THE ADVERTISER, HAVING BEEN RESTORED to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

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Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings County, N. Y.

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FURNITURE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.

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NOTICE.—ALL LETTERS INTENDED FOR THE mail, ordering RUSHTON'S Pastilles—Troches—for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throats, must be directed to Broadway, corner of Canal and Barclay sts., and be prepaid with a blue stamp.

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Patented Nov. 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT,
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, etc., etc., per dozen.
No order made for less than half-a-dozen shirts.
Good Shirts, ready made for $6 and $7 50 per half doz.
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The highly-interesting lecture on the above subject, lately delivered before the New-York Geographical Society, by the celebrated French explorer, M. P. DU CHAILLU, will be found in full in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL (No. 18) this week. Reported expressly for this paper. Price THREE CENTS.

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Nos. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) and 25 and 27 7th-st.

In consequence of the demand for admission to the gymnasium, I have been induced to make further additions in the way of dressing closets, and am now prepared to accommodate a limited number of friends of the regiment. New classes are now forming.

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LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar....This Day.

United States District Court.—Nos. 54, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 56.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Short causes. Nos. 5728, 3374, 6059, 6478, 6479, 4454, 6044, 5912, 6423, 5405, 6346, 4225, 5406, 6525, 5217, 6221, 6160, 5888, 6186, 3944, 824, 2576, 995, 6165, 3099, 3178, 1922, 2802, 2770, 6202, 2905, 3127, 3128, 3089, 2918, 1934, 3005, 2605.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Adjourned to Monday.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 619, 687, 1017, 1077, 1063, 1085, 1087, 1095, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 391. *Part II.*—Nos. 884, 460, 672, 740, 162, 412, 498, 488, 142, 268.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

KATZ CONVICTED AND SENT TO PRISON FOR LIFE.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge Leonard, the trial of Simon Katz, indicted for arson, was proceeded with, this being the fourth day. The testimony was all closed on the previous day, and Mr. Clinton now summed up at great length to the jury. As the proof of the crime charged against the prisoner depended almost solely on the testimony of Louis Katz, to contradict whom the defence had introduced many witnesses, the counsel confined his remarks principally to a discussion of the testimony impeaching Louis, and he claimed that the statements of a crowd of witnesses should be sufficient, at least, to raise a doubt of the truth of a single boy's story, told to spite the prisoner. If such reasonable doubt were raised, the prisoner should have the benefit of it and be acquitted.

The District-Attorney followed in comments on the same testimony, and the character of those who gave it. During his remarks one of the witnesses, Kraus, becoming uneasy under the fire directed at him, arose, and commenced, with violent gesticulation, the delivery of a speech, which was cut short, however, by his summary ejection at the hands of an officer, acting under the order of the Court.

The Court then charged the jury. The trial had lasted four days, and the testimony had been very lengthy, but this was chiefly upon collateral matters. The real facts of the case were comprised in a very narrow compass. The facts proved left no doubt that all the facts concurred in this case which the statute required to constitute arson, namely, the intentional firing of a house in the night-time, in which there was at the time a living human being. There was no doubt that the boy Louis had held the match to the paper, and thus lighted the fire. The great question for the Jury to decide was, what connection, if any, the prisoner had with the transaction. The testimony of Louis was then reviewed. His statements were the only ones that implicated the prisoner. If the Jury credited him, they must convict; if not, they must acquit. As to the credibility of Louis, although the Courts usually charge Juries that the statements of an accomplice need corroboration, yet the Jury must draw their own conclusions from the appearance and other circumstances of the case. The Court could not charge that the witness was to be believed or not. That was as much the province of the Jury as any other fact before them. Yet the Jury should be told, as matter of law, that the contradiction of Louis by other witnesses in *collateral* matters, should not be considered as of any weight. His contradiction in any part of his story, *pertinent to the case*, might be weighed, as affecting his credibility.

The jury then retired, and after an absence of half an hour, returned a verdict of *guilty*. The District Attorney then moved the passing of sentence. Counsel for defence asked for a delay till a bill of exceptions could be made. But the Court remarked that the case could be taken up on a writ of error after sentence, as on a *certiorari* before. The prisoner would lose no right to which he was entitled by passing sentence now.

Prisoner then denied, through his counsel, that he was guilty, and received with composure his sentence, which was imprisonment at Sing Sing for life.

When the jury gave in their verdict, the wife of the prisoner, who was surrounded by her three little children, fell into a fit of uncontrollable grief, and was removed from the room.

TRIAL OF HOCHREITTER FOR MURDER.

The District-Attorney then moved on the case of Xavier Hochreitter, indicted for the murder of Leonard Gander, in Essex-street, on the 2d of December last. The prisoner was a man apparently about 55 years of age, and was defended by Mr. Rankin. The jurors were called and sworn one by one, the impanneling occupying a long time. At this point, before opening the case, as the hour was late, the Court adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the trial will proceed. Counsel for defence consented that the jury should separate over night.

Court of General Sessions.

THE TRIAL OF VARONA, THE CUBAN, FOR FORGERY, STILL ON.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge McCunn, the trial of José Varona, indicted for forgery, was proceeded with. This was the third day of the trial.

The first witness called was *Isadore C. Carbonell*, whose testimony was, in substance, that the prisoner had asked him to write a letter, dated as from Havana, stating that he had sent on the drafts for collection. If this could be done, the prisoner promised to make a favorable settlement of his own account with the witness, who was then in jail on a civil process, and give him money to go out of the country, and not appear against the prisoner as a witness in the present trial. Witness indignantly refused to compromise himself as accomplice in a forgery, even to get himself out of his then existing embarrassment. The prisoner several times renewed the proposal, and urged its acceptance, but always in vain.

Joseph N. Villerti was next called, and simply testified that the first witness on the trial, Piedrihita, was a man of good character. The witness was called on account of a statement having been made on the stand the day before that the present witness had spoken disparagingly of Piedrihita.

John A. Stevens, Jr., next testified to having cashed a part of the fraudulent papers.

The prosecution introduced no further witnesses, but rested, after putting in evidence several letters; among them one from the prisoner to Carbonel, endeavoring to arrange for swindling the complainant out of his money.

At this point the Court adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the case now on will be proceeded with. The next cases to be tried are the following:

CALENDAR.

For Burglary—George Williams, *alias* Lee, Abraham Moran, *alias* Rooney, William Hardy, Margaret Spence, Francis Timene.

For Larceny—John Daly.

The Central Park Extension—The Argument Concluded for the Present.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of the Confirmation of the Report of the Central Park Appraisers.—The argument in this case was now continued, and Hon. Levi S. Chatfield, who has been added to the array of counsel who appear in behalf of the confirmation of the report, addressed the Court in an argument, at the conclusion of which the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Wednesday next, with a view of deciding some of the points already argued, which may dispose of the whole case. Should, however, the decision of these points not dispose of the case, the argument will then be proceeded with.

Action to Recover Damages for an Alleged Destruction of Lager-Bier.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Sutherland.

John Schillhaus vs. John Culver.—The plaintiff in this action is a manufacturer of lager-bier, and on the 15th of June last, had a quantity stored in his cellar at No. 196 Stanton-street. Plaintiff now alleges that the defendant carelessly erected a vault which he used for the reception of offal, &c., against the wall of his cellar upon the adjoining premises; and upon the said 15th of June, through the improper construction of the vault, the water, filth, &c., came through the wall and destroyed the plaintiff's beer, besides doing other damage to the plaintiff, for which he now asks judgment for $2,200.

The defendant denies that the vault was improperly built, or that the plaintiff has suffered damage through his fault. Verdict for plaintiff for $900.

C. Schaffer and Samuel Hirsch, for plaintiff; D. E. Wheeler, for defendant.

POLICE REPORTS.

Burglary at an Importing Warehouse.

RECOVERY OF A LARGE PART OF THE STOLEN PROPERTY—DETECTIVE SHREWDNESS.

The store of Messrs. Fishers & Co., importers and dealers in lace goods, No. 69 Worth-street, was visited by burglars on the night of the 17th of November last, and robbed of laces valued in the aggregate at $4,000. The thieves forced an entrance to the premises through the scuttle on the roof, but they must have become frightened while conducting their operations and left in a hurry, from the fact that next morning a large quantity of goods were found packed in bundles ready for removal. A careful examination of the store afforded no clue by which the identity of the offenders could be established, and the Detective Police who took the case in hand foresaw that much difficulty would be experienced in tracing out the perpetrators of the burglary. Sergeant Dickson, with Officers Farley and Eustace, however, undertook the task, and after two months' time spent in investigation they have succeeded in accomplishing it. The officers commenced operations by diligently inquiring of persons in the neighborhood of the store whether any suspicious characters had been loitering about the premises on the night of the robbery. Finally they received information which led them to suppose that two well known burglars, named George Smith and John Campbell were the guilty men, as their personal appearance corresponded with a description of two fellows who had been lounging about a grocery near Messrs. Fishers & Co.'s establishment. A few days afterwards the suspected individuals were traced to a boarding-house in Sullivan-street, where Campbell had lately engaged board. Upon inquiry of the landlady, it was ascertained that her newly-arrived guest had brought with him two apparently well-filled trunks, which were pointed out to the officers. The officers felt confident, therefore, that they were on the track of the thieves, but having no authority to open the trunks, they determined to keep quiet until morning, when, after procuring a search-warrant they would return and make an examination. In the morning, however, when the officers went back to the boarding-house they learned that Campbell had been there and taken the trunks away. For a week or two the officers could obtain no information of Campbell or of the property, but notwithstanding the fact of their having been baffled they were not discouraged. An untiring search finally resulted in tracing Campbell to Albany, whither he had taken the laces for the purpose of disposing of them. Farley then learned that a man who has often been arrested for receiving stolen goods, had followed Campbell to that place, undoubtedly with the object of becoming the purchaser; consequently he also went up to the capital to watch the turn of events. Through some mischance, however, the receiver, to whom the detective is well known, happened to learn that the latter had come up to Albany, and, suspecting the cause of his visit, the bargain was not consummated. Subsequently, the goods were sent down to Yonkers, and the Police again lost sight of them for a time. A few days ago, however, the Officers regained their clue, and having traced the trunks to a house in Yonkers where they had remained two days, it was found that thence they had been removed to a respectable boarding-house in Bleecker-street. On Wednesday the officers went to the house in question, and were fortunate enough to recover the long-sought trunks. Upon breaking them open, it was found that they contained about $2,500 worth of laces, all of which have been since identified by Messrs. Fishers & Co. as belonging to them, the burglars having neglected to remove the trade-marks. It transpired also that the property had been brought there by Smith, one of the suspected men, who was subsequently arrested. Upon searching him, samples of the goods were found in his possession, and Justice Kelly yesterday committed him, pending an examination. Campbell, the alleged confederate of Smith, was apprehended a few days since, charged with assault and battery, and having been convicted at the Court of Special Sessions, is now serving a term of imprisonment at the Tombs. He will be arrested on the charge of burglary as soon as his sentence shall have expired.

SWINDLING AN ACQUAINTANCE.

Freeman Orme, a respectably-appearing young man, was yesterday taken before Justice Kelly, at the Tombs, charged with having fraudulently obtained a watch, valued at $245, from Edwin M. Dunn, of No. 17 John-street. It is alleged that the accused called upon Mr. Dunn on the 7th of June last, and represented that he could find a purchaser for the watch in question. Being anxious to dispose of the time-piece, Dunn allowed Orme to carry it away, first stipulating that his property or its equivalent in cash must be returned to him in a few moments. Orme failed to fulfill his engagement, and the complainant, after frequently asking him to come to a settlement, without having succeeded, instituted legal proceedings. It is further alleged that all the representations made by the prisoner at the time he obtained the watch, were untrue, and that as soon as he got possession of it he pawned it to a man named Rice, in Wall-street. He was committed for examination. While on his way to Court in custody of an officer, Orme attracted a large crowd by his determined efforts to escape from custody.

A BOLD BURGLAR.

Officer Irving, of the Twentieth Ward, yesterday arrested a young man named John King, charged with having entered the house No. 337 West Twenty-sixth-street by means of false keys, and stolen a gold watch, valued at $45, besides other property, belonging to Mrs. Dora Bowman, one of the occupants. Mrs. Bowman had been to market, and returning home found a stranger in her room overhauling her bureau. She gave an alarm, and the intruder immediately ran against her, knocking her down, after which he sought to leave the apartment, but in passing through the door he jammed one of his hands very severely. As soon as the lady recovered herself, and discovered that she had been robbed, she made the matter known to the Police, and her description of the thief led to King's arrest on suspicion. He was subsequently fully identified by Mrs. Bowman, and Justice Kelly yesterday committed him for trial.

AN INCORRIGIBLE YOUTH.

Justice Osborn yesterday committed a lad named John L. Allen for trial, charged with burglary. On Wednesday night, it is alleged, he concealed himself in the store No. 31 Baxter-street, and, when everything was quiet, he left, carrying away with him $62, which he found in the money-drawer. He was arrested by Officer Golden, of the Sixth Ward, who found some of the money in his possession. The prisoner is but 19 years of age, and it is said that he has already served two terms in the Penitentiary.

Hon. Gideon Welles.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A very unjust article appears in the last *Leader* newspaper, of this City, intended to cast ridicule upon the President elect, in connection with the reported selection of Mr. Welles, to fill the office of Postmaster-General in the new Cabinet.

With those at all acquainted with the history of the gentleman referred to, such miserable attempts at wit, at the expense of one of the ablest and most reliable men in the country, will only excite feelings of pity and disgust.

The only true words contained in the article in question are those which speak of Mr. Welles as formerly an uncompromising "hard-shell Jacksonian Democrat," and it has been supposed that that designation had long since ceased to be opprobrious or in any degree disreputable.

If Mr. *Leader* is not familiar with the prominent men of New-England, it is no sign that Mr. Lincoln is not. And if it is true that he has selected Gideon Welles for one of the Cabinet Counsel, it shows that he is not only well posted as to the true men, and strong intellects of the East, but that he has the sagacity to appreciate and take some of them into his official association and confidence.

Mr. Welles has been for upwards of thirty years a very leading politician in Connecticut, and for much of that time has been connected, directly and indirectly, with the public Press, wielding a powerful pen, and always exhibiting evidences of unquestionable sincerity and candor in the advocacy of his opinions, political or otherwise. He for some time held the office of Postmaster of Hartford, under Mr. Van Buren's Administration, and left the office soon after the election of Gen. Harrison, in 1840. During a part of Mr. Polk's Administration, he occupied an important position in the Navy Department, and while residing in Washington, a series of very able articles from his pen attracted general attention throughout the country.

Like many other prominent Northern Democrats Mr. Welles disagreed with his party on the subject of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which breach was still further increased by the Kansas policy of the Pierce and Buchanan Administrations. The Territorial question being the chief one at issue, he became identified with the Republican Party soon after its organization, and has since been one of its most popular and influential leaders, taking a prominent part in its Conventions, State and National. He was a delegate from the State at large to the Chicago Convention, and constituted one of the Committee to proceed to Springfield with official notice of Mr. Lincoln's nomination. He was also one of the Presidential Electors. Nor was his visit to Springfield the first time he had met that distinguished gentleman. While in Hartford a year or more since, they formed a somewhat intimate acquaintance, which resulted in the warmest mutual friendship and confidence. So that Mr. Lincoln has, in this selection, no doubt acted as much upon his own personal knowledge and estimation of the man, as upon any solicitation of prominent New-England Republicans.

No individual or party will attempt to deny the entire competency of Mr. Welles for any position under the Government, nor to question his soundness and integrity in either a public or private capacity.

The Hartford *Courant*, the oldest and among the ablest Lincoln organs in the State, fully indorses the supposed appointment of Mr. Welles, while the Hartford *Times*, the most prominent Democratic journal in Connecticut, says that the President elect could not have found an abler or better man in his party for Postmaster-General.

United States Revenue Cutter Service.

Brooklyn, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is considerable hue-and-cry in the papers about there not being any available vessels of light draft, which the President could order to Charleston should he desire to do so. This is unnecessary, as there are no less than eight Revenue cutters, as you will see by the following list, scattered along the coast from Norfolk, Va., to Eastport, Me. These vessels range from 150 to 600 tons, none of them drawing over ten feet, and if manned and equipped as the Revenue act of 1799 allows, would be able to render good service when called upon. The law referred to gives each of these vessels "seventy men, including non-commissioned officers and marines," but at present none of them, except the *Harriet Lane*, which has her war complement on board, has more than fifteen or twenty seamen attached. There would be no difficulty in getting full crews for the whole of them, if Government desired it, as there are at present plenty of seamen unemployed. If these cutters were fully armed and manned, the Government would have at its command eight handy vessels, of light draft, carrying about *twenty-five guns* and *five hundred and sixty men*. This is a force of no ordinary account in these squally times, and there is no reason why the vessels should not be ordered to the Brooklyn Navy-yard to fit out at once. All the additional armament needed could there be obtained, while any repairs could also be hastily done at the same place. Even if they should not be needed immediately, there would be no harm done to have them armed and manned as the law says they shall be. In 1832, Gen. Jackson sent a fleet of eight or nine Revenue cutters to Charleston, and employed them against the Nullifiers with good effect. Why should they not be used now, as they were then? Had the cutter *Wm. Aiken*, at Charleston, been armed and manned as the law says, the Lieutenants could have made resistance against her traitorous Captain and the rebels who assisted him, placed her under the protection of Major Anderson's guns at Fort Sumter, and saved the United States the disgrace of having had its "armed cruisers" captured by the revolutionists. The seizure, as the papers say, of the Revenue cutter *J. C. Dobbin*, *by a few gentlemen of Savannah*, is further reason why all the vessels in the Revenue Cutter Service ought to be armed and manned as the law directs. In a few days, it is reasonable to suppose, the United States will be still further humiliated by the seizure of the Revenue cutters at Key West, Mobile, New-Orleans and Galveston, for they are armed and manned the same as the others. It is a bad economy, to reduce the armament and crews of Government vessels to *seventeen men, including officers*, when the law permits them to have seventy—thereby rendering them defenceless against the attack of a "few gentlemen." No delay should be permitted in putting the Revenue cutters in condition for service, so that the officers would have time to exercise the men at the guns, before being called upon for active duty.

The following is a list of the eight revenue cutters referred to above; they are all schooner-rigged, except the *Harriet Lane*, which is a steamer:

Duane, Capt. Evans, stationed at Norfolk, Va.—is a new vessel.

Philip Allen, Capt. Sands, stationed at Baltimore, Md.,—is almost a new vessel.

Forward, Capt. Nones, stationed at Wilmington, Del.,—carries two guns. The *Forward*, under her gallant Captain, saw active service during the Mexican war—having participated at the bombardment of Tobasco.

Harriet Lane, Capt. Faunce, stationed at New-York—is a new ship, propelled by steam, carries four twenty-four-pound Dahlgreen guns in the waist, with a long thirty-two-pound pivot gun forward, in addition to a small howitzer on the forecastle. This cutter, under her present Captain, was one of the most efficient vessels of the late Paraguay expedition.

James Campbell, Capt. Clarke, stationed at New-London, Conn.,—nearly new, carries one thirty-two-pound pivot-gun, and is pierced for four waist-guns.

Morris, Capt. Whitcomb, stationed at Boston,—carries two twelve-pound guns; is an old vessel. Upon the call of humanity, a few years since, the *Morris* sailed in search of the ill-fated *San Francisco*, but after reaching Bermuda and not hearing anything of the object of his search, Capt. Whitcomb returned.

Caleb Cushing, Capt. Walden, stationed at Portland, Me.,—hull in good condition; carries only one twelve-pound gun, but is pierced for four waist-guns and could carry a thirty-two-pound pivot-gun. Capt. Walden did good service during the Mexican war, in command of the old *Morris*, cruising in the Gulf.

Jackson, Lieutenant-Commanding Hyde, stationed at Eastport, Me.,—carries two twelve-pound guns; has a good hull, and glories in a good name.

A. B. C.

PERSONAL

BELL VANDERBILT WILL FIND A REPLY to her kind favor of the 19th of September last, at the New-York Post-office, corner of Nassau and Liberty sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANOTHER DOUBLE FASHION PLATE.

IN

GODEY FOR FEBRUARY.

SEE LADY'S BOOK.

Is this not still prettier? We mean the Fashion-plate. Our lady folks all say it is. In despite of the times, we continue these expensive plates, and will continue them. The Press and our subscribers are enthusiastic in their praise. We know that nothing of this kind has ever before been attempted in France, England or America, and it remained for Godey to perfect fashion-plates for the ladies of America. These fashions are at least six times more beautiful than the common two-figure fashions, and ten times more expensive.

For sale by all the dealers.

COERCION

Is the title of a handome pamphlet now in press giving details of all attempts at RESISTANCE TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, which will be issued early next week. For sale by all News Dealers.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—MESSRS. O. & J. MOWBRAY'S store, No. 269 Grand-st., was robbed some time between the hours of 10 o'clock Monday night, Dec. 31, and Wednesday morning, Jan. 2, 1861, of about 75 PIECES BLACK SILK, supposed value from four to five thousand dollars.

A reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS is offered for the recovery of the goods, or part in proportion for the amount received.

O. & J. MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st.,
Corner Forsyth, New-York.

LOST.—TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST, ON Thursday morning, in West 23d-st., between Ralston's Riding School and the corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, a small buckskin PORTEMONNAIE, containing about $40 in bills and change. The above reward will be paid on its return to the owner, at No. 15 East 25th-st., or No. 86 Broad-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A CARD.

Last day but one! All who desire to join GOLDSMITH'S $2 50 writing classes, must enter their names THIS DAY or TO-MORROW. Academy, No. 923 Broadway. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 13th-st.

SOMETHING MORE VALUABLE
THAN SILVER OR GOLD,
BECAUSE
IT WILL RESTORE THE WEAK;
REINSTATE THE BLOOD IN ALL ITS
ORIGINAL PURITY AND VIGOR.
It is
PROF. O. J. WOOD'S
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR,

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all.

So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted *so as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence soothe the weakest stomach* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. As a sure preventive and cure of

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FAINTNESS, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, NEURALGIA, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, MELANCHOLY, HYPOCHONDRIA, NIGHT SWEATS, LANGUOR, GIDDINESS, AND ALL THAT CLASS OF CASES SO FEARFULLY FATAL CALLED FEMALE WEAKNESSES AND IRREGULARITIES.

THERE IS NOTHING ITS EQUAL.

Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs.

It will not only cure the debility following CHILLS and FEVER, but prevent all attacks arising from miasmatic influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked.

TRAVELERS should have a bottle with them, as it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water.

As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits.

LADIES not accustomed to much out-door exercise should always use it.

MOTHERS should use it, for it is a perfect relief, taken a month for two before the final trial, she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety!

There is no mistake about it!!

THE CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT!!

MOTHERS TRY IT!!

And to you we appeal, to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave, rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business, that if it were not for you, they, too, would travel in the same downward path until it is too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never-failing affection will unerringly point you to PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.

O. J. WOOD, proprietor, No. 444 Broadway, New-York, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists. Price one dollar per bottle.

Read what the Press say, after thoroughly testing the matter, and no one can have a doubt.

Prof. WOOD'S Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator is a genuine medicine of real merit, pleasant to the taste, and invigorating to the system. While it purifies the blood and soothes the nervous irritation, it aids the organs of digestion to perform their functions, and resist the assault of disease. It is a chemical compound so skillfully combined that while it exhilarates it does not provoke the lassitude which usually follows excitement. A tonic, composed exclusively of vegetable matter, it is absolutely beneficial, and no ill effects can possibly accompany its use. It is an infallible and speedy remedy for Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Falling of the Womb, and other delicate diseases to which woman is subject. For Sickness of the Stomach, Bilious Attacks, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Consumption, and a host of evils flesh is heir to, it is a certain cure.—*St. Louis Morning Herald.*

O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, No. 444 Broadway, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

☞ At No. 444 Broadway, all the Family and Patent Medicines constantly on hand. Always fresh and genuine.

Sold also at retail by A. B. SANDS & CO., corner Fulton and William sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, or to take care of children, or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing; is willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to make herself generally useful in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress; also to wash and iron; good City reference. Apply at No. 360 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl, late from Scotland, wishes a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer in a respectable family. Best reference given. Apply at No. 242 West 36th-st., near 9th av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and plain sewing, or would take care of children; can do embroidery. Apply at No. 200 East 14th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR CHILD'S NURSE.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid, or as nurse and to do plain sewing, by a respectable young girl, with good references. Can be seen, for two days, between the hours of 9 and 4, at No. 175 Lexington-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress by a respectable girl; she thoroughly understands her business; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, a Protestant, who has had over 18 years' experience in England and this country, a situation as cook; she perfectly understands her business in any branch; has no objection to the country. Call, or address, for two days, No. 357 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation in a private family as a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer and a good baker. Can be seen for two days, at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room. Best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as meat and pastry cook in a private family or in a private boarding-house; understands it in all its branches. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 4th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, and has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation in a hotel; would be a good help to do pastry cooking; is not afraid of work. Can be seen at No. 275 Bowery. References given if required.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress, or regular laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A sober, honest and hardworking woman wishes the above situation in City or country; is an excellent baker and good washer and ironer; has good references. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs. P. S.—Wages moderate.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FRENCH DRESSMAKER, having some few spare days, wishes to add one or two more customers to her list. Testimonials may be had if required. Call or address FRENCH DRESSMAKER, No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th av., second floor.

AS DRESSMAKER OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a seamstress, to do family sewing by the day or week; understands dressmaking, and can operate on a sewing-machine; best of City reference. Address SEAMSTRESS, Madison-square Post office, for a week.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted, by a very respectable Protestant girl, who is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of housework; is willing and obliging, and would go for low wages; no objections to go in the country; has the best of reference. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY desirous of procuring a really smart, reliable, capable servant girl that is highly recommended, for either City or country, at moderate wages, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, can be suited by calling at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOMAN with good City references desires a situation, in City or country; is a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; her study will be to please her employer. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS LADY'S MAID.—SITUATION WANTED AS lady's maid, by a young lady who has lived in Paris several years, in the highest families; speaks the English, German and French languages; having received a good education, she is perfectly competent to instruct young children; she is a good hairdresser and dressmaker. Best of City references given. Apply for three days at No. 78 4th-av., at Mrs. O'Brien's.

AS LAUNDRESS—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young women, situations; one as laundress, and the other as seamstress and chambermaid; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation for an honest respectable girl, as nurse, or as nurse and chambermaid; she can sew very neatly. Call at No. 46 East 20th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant English woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is an excellent seamstress; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE OR WAITRESS.—WANTED, A situation as nurse and seamstress, waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; would take charge of an infant from its birth or do general housework, by a Protestant English young woman, with the best of City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS WET NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF procuring a situation as wet nurse for a strong, healthy woman, who has had charge of her infant for six months. Any person in want of an assistant of this description will find this an opportunity rarely met with. Address S. F. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk, and can be well recommended. Apply at No. 77 West 27th-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and undertakes all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference; can sew on Wilson's sewing-machine. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, in the rear, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady wishes to obtain a situation as seamstress in a respectable family, to work by the day or week; she understands operating on different sewing machines and is acquainted with all the branches of sewing work. Call at No. 148 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front-room, for one week.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION wanted, by a competent person, an American; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; would assist in chamberwork, or the care of grown children. Call at or address No. 258 6th-av., in the store, between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young Englishwoman, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, or wait on a lady; understands the care of children from their birth; the best of City references given. Call, for two days, at No. 149 East 32d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 118 West 24th-st., 2d floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL girl, a situation as seamstress; cuts and fits childrens' dresses; is quick at the needle; makes shirts and does ladies' fine sewing; wages $7; City or country. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress and to do light work; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 160 West 23d-st., where she has lived four years.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR LADY'S-MAID.—Situation wanted as seamstress or lady's-maid, by a respectable German girl who understands dress making and all kinds of needle-work perfectly. Call at No. 85 Thompson-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed to J. C., to the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, of long experience in Europe and America; is a most thorough groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 79 Bleecker-st., or address M. E., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, which will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a Protestant single man, a situation as coachman and gardener, or farmer; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good, careful driver; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has excellent City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen or heard from by addressing J. R., for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of hard work; has good reference. Address C. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a sober, steady young man; has had long experience in the business; knows the City well; is willing to make himself useful; can be highly recommended from his last employer. Address J. N., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS MAN OF ALL WORK.—A SMART, ACTIVE, honest and sober young man wishes a situation to take care of a farm, drive, work in a garden, take care of stock, chop wood, brush boots, &c.; is of a good disposition, and has good reference. Call at, or address WILLIAM, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCHMAN, a situation as gardener; understands the growing of grapes and greenhouse plants. Apply at Bridgman's seed-store, corner of 18th-st. and Broadway.

AS USEFUL MAN.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG man wishes a situation; understands farming in all its branches; is a good, plain gardener; is also a good ox-driver and caring of horses and harness and stock; has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a single young man of excellent address and thorough knowledge of his business; has lived in some of the most respectable City families, to whom he will refer for his qualifications. Call or address J., No. 104 6th-av., in the drug-store, between 8th and 9th sts.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, OF A RESPECTABLE family, having received a good education, and speaking well three languages, desires to accept the position of waiter in a family. He has served six years in his last place, and possesses the best references. He has no objection to travel or to go in the country. Address by letter E. M., No. 92 White st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable man who perfectly understands his business; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 750 Broadway, near Astor-place, in the paper-hanger's store, or address E. B., for three days.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING A PORTION OF the day unoccupied, desires to make an engagement to keep a set of books, or do other writing, after bank hours. Address B., Box No. 740 Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN, from a respectable family, lately arrived in this country, wishes to find a situation in an American family, upon easy conditions, to give lessons in the French and German languages, mathematics, arithmetic, geography, history, and in the elements of music, in exchange for board; best of City references can be given. Address C. A. W. M., care of Messrs. Welles & Gillette, No. 20 Cooper Institute.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor, or one on third floor, to let, with board, suitable for a family or single gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements; neighborhood one of the best in the City; dinner at 6. Terms very reasonable. Apply at No. 151 East 13th-st., west of 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A LADY COULD ACCOMMODATE a few parties with very well-furnished pleasant rooms in suite or single, with or without private table, on very advantageous terms. House first-class. Apply at No. 1,248 Broadway, near 31st-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board and home comforts, at No. 23 West 22d-st. Respectable reference required. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 165 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY can be had at No. 125 West 21st. House with all the modern improvements. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE.—To let with full board, an elegant suite of rooms on second story, fronting on Washington-place.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and a pleasant large room at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; also, a gentleman with a single room.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FURNISHED rooms at No. 34 Cranberry-st., fronting on Willow, side entrance on Cranberry, one block from Columbia, and five minutes' walk from Wall and Fulton ferries. Gas, bath, &c., in the house.

BOARD IN FLUSHING.—A GENTLEMAN wishes to make arrangements for board, from 1st of May next, in a pleasant location in Flushing, not over twenty minutes' walk from the steamboat dock or dépôt, for himself, mother wife, child and nurse, (rooms furnished or unfurnished,) and where breakfast can be had in time to take the first train or boat for New-York. Address J. G., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a gentleman and his wife, where the comforts of a home can be had; two rooms, with use of parlor, in a house with all the modern improvements, bounded by 18th and 26th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. A note addressed COMFORT, Box No. 178 *Times* Office, will receive attention.

BOARD WANTED.—IN A QUIET HOTEL OR first-class boarding-house, for a family consisting of gentleman, lady, servant and two children; two large rooms required, not necessarily together; location between 4th and C avs., not above 30th-st.; price not to exceed $60 per week. Address Box No. 2,036 New-York Post-office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—SEVERAL SMALL front rooms can be had, with board, at No. 48 East 16th st., near Union-square. The house is finely located; has gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms for two persons, including fire and gas, $10 50 and $11 per week. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—BY A gentleman and wife; parlor and bedroom; home comforts; dinner from 1 to 2; good table. Address, stating terms and full particulars, W. L. EATON, Box No. 425 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A WELL furnished front room, on the second story, with gas, water, &c., at No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References required.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

DRY GOODS.

ALL AT
WAR PRICES.

White China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, for	$3 75
White China Dinner Plates, per dozen	$1 50
White China Breakfast Plates, per dozen	$1 30
White China Tea Plates, per dozen	90
White China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces	$28 00
Gold Band China Tea sets, 44 pieces	$5 80
Gold and Colored China Tea-sets, 44 pieces	$8 00
Rich Colored and Gold China Tea-sets, 44 pieces	$12 00
Gold Band China Dinner sets, 167 pieces	$46 75
Gold and Colored China Dinner-sets, 167 pieces	$56 00
Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen	$1 75
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger-Bowls, per dozen	$1 80
Silver-plated Casters, 6 cut glass bottles	$4 50
Silver-plated Table Spoons, thread pattern, per doz.	$4 00
Silver-plated Table Forks, thread pattern, per doz.	$4 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, thread patterns, per doz.	$2 00
Ivory-handled Dinner Knives, per dozen	$4 50
Ivory-handled Tea Knives, per dozen	$4 00

Many of these articles are offered at
ABOUT HALF
the usual price, the remainder at a discount of 25 to 30 per cent.

Orders from the country must inclose the cash; with a sufficient sum to pay for packages.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway, will offer this morning, at lowest cash prices, the following indispensable articles for family use:

8-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 11-4 linen and muslin Sheetings.

Ballard Vale and other Flannels, from 2s. 6d. upward.

4-4 Shaker Flannels, at 40c. and upwards.

Superior assortment Dornet Flannels, 18c., 25c., and finer.

Table Damasks, very reasonable.

5-8, 6-8 and 7-8 Damask and Snow-drop Napkins, from $1 dozen upward.

Fine quality 4-4 bleached Shirtings, 11c. per yard.

Wamsutta, Bates, Dwight, White Rock, and other Shirtings.

Shirting Linens, from 18c. per yard to finest quality.

At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

GOODS ALL
MARKED
DOWN
AND MUST
BE SOLD!!
LADIES!

Your attention is again called to the up-town cheap store, conducted on the one-price system, No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st., New-York, by

C. J. CUSHMAN.

Sixteen pieces of 25 cent sheet Music (it is first-class) will be presented to you, by purchasing only TWO DOLLARS worth of goods at our store.

Our stock consists of Housekeeping goods, Embroideries of all kinds, rich Lace goods, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c.; rich Ribbons and fine Flowers, &c.

C. J. CUSHMAN'S,
No. 463 SIXTH-AVENUE,
Corner of 28th-st., New-York.

ZEPHYR WORSTED BEST QUALITY 12½ cents. Just received a large assortment tinsel, shaded and tiger; also, patterns, needles, canvas, and slippers, Saxony yarn, all colors. N. B.—Shetland veils 15 cents, worth 50 cents; a great variety of fancy goods and small wares. A. ELGER'S Cheap Store, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st, next to the jeweler's store.

TEACHERS

AS GOVERNESS.—AN AMIABLE AND REFINED American lady, a graduate of one of the first institutions in the country, seeks a position as governess in a family resident either in the City or country; her acquirements are the English branches, French, which she both speaks and writes, Latin, Spanish and the rudiments of music; no reward will be demanded for her labors beyond the comforts of a pleasant home; references and testimonials of the most satisfactory character can be produced. Address, for five days, EMILY H. BANCROFT, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG MAN, THOROUGHLY competent, is willing to give instruction in the English branches and mathematics, either in a school or to private pupils, at a moderate compensation. Best of references given. Address H. W., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, RECENTLY from Germany, wants a situation as governess; can teach German, French, needlework, and the rudiments of English and music. Apply at B. WESTERMAN & CO.'S Bookstore, No. 440 Broadway.

FRENCH OR ENGLISH TAUGHT.—AT pupil's residence, by an educated gentleman; his method is so impressive that any one can speak in a short time: free trial, and references given. Address E O., Station D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVICE GRATIS.

It should be the aim of a newspaper to become acquainted with the improvements and discoveries of the day, and to call the attention of its readers to all such as will be interesting and useful to them. In all such cases its conductors should feel as strictly bound in honor to speak in a candid and truthful manner as in conversing with an intimate friend. We have heretofore recommended MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, and we now take occasion to repeat, that we believe it is of more importance to mothers and their children than any other discovery made by the profession in the last hundred years. A very large percentage of children annually die during the process of teething, and a very much larger number of those who survive are greatly debilitated or diseased, so that they grow up weak, both physically and mentally, and incapacitated both for study and labor. Now, we appeal with perfect confidence to thousands of mothers who will read this article, to corroborate our statement, when we say that no such fatal consequences as those we have alluded to ever occur from teething, when MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is used IN TIME.

We are pleased to know that thousands of ladies have acted upon our suggestion, and have thanked us for it. Still there are many thousands of mothers who read our paper, who, from prejudice against the flood of worthless nostrums that deluge the country, or from neglect, have not availed themselves of the benefits of this most invaluable remedy. To such we wish to say—this Syrup is the result of thirty years' experience of one of the best female physicians the world ever produced; and is just the remedy needed by every mother who has a child teething. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain and spasmodic action; corrects acidity of the stomach and regulates the bowels. Moreover, we assure every mother it is perfectly safe—no possible harm can come of its use, according to the directions which accompany each bottle. We speak thus confidently, from the fact that very many of our most valued friends have made use of it for years, and we have witnessed the most happy results from its use in hundreds of cases. If you never before had faith in a female physician, our word for it, you will have after using the Soothing Syrup. Try it. Twenty-five cents will purchase a bottle. It is, therefore, within reach of the poor as well as the rich.—*New-York Ladies' Visitor.*

MOTHERS

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

WE KNOW it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of the female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.—*Drawing Room Companion.*

None genuine unless the *fac-simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

NO MORE EXPLOSIONS!
NO MORE DEATHS FROM BURNING FLUID!
GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!
ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID
AND
NON-EXPLOSIVE NAPTHALINE OIL.

THEIR ADVANTAGES over all other fluids and oils: They can be used in any fluid-lamp or gas-generator, thereby rendering any ALTERATION OF LAMPS UNNECESSARY. No glass chimnies required, thereby avoiding expense of breakage. They emit no unpleasant, unhealthy fumes; will burn longer and give a more brilliant light than any burning fluid now in use, and will not explode by any ordinary use to which burning fluid is subject. For sale in any quantity by

SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
No. 246 GREENWICH-ST., New-York.

Orders by mail promptly filled.

State and county rights for sale.

A BOON!—THE SPIKENARD OINTMENT!!—For burns, scalds, cuts, severe wounds, salt rheum, felons and inflammatory rheumatism, there is no remedy that approaches it.

It is a specific for Piles, quickly and thoroughly curing every case without a possibility of failure, by the application of less than one box.

It stands alone in its remedial excellence.

None genuine unless signed,

M. H. BOWYER.

Price 25 cents per box. Wholesale and retail dépôt, No. 345 Broome-st., near the Bowery, and at the druggists generally.

AT SEVENTH-AVENUE DISTILLERY, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York, liquors wholesale or retail, cheap and good.

N. B.—Liquors for sale in bond.

WILLIAM HUGHES & SON.

HELP WANTED.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, as nurse and seamstress, a Protestant woman, between 25 and 30 years of age, to take care of a young child; must be experienced in the care of children; will be required to do the washing for herself and the child, and employ her spare time in sewing; wages $7 a month; City reference required. Apply at No. 32 East 13th-st.

A NEAT, TIDY GIRL.—WANTED, A NEAT tidy girl to take care of children. Only those who are competent need apply at 13 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

A WAITER.—WANTED, AN INDUSTRIOUS, reliable man as waiter. Address Mr. JONES, Box No. 109 *Times* Office, naming references.

BOY WANTED—FOR THE DESK OF A BROADWAY store; must be a good penman, correct at figures, and well recommended. Address P., Box No. 162 *Times* Office, stating age, salary expected and references.

FURS.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
PUBLIC NOTICE.

In consequence of the expected dissolution of the Union, and presuming that New-York will be a Free City, the

HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY

Have received instructions to sell at any sacrifice their stock of made-up

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

which is hereby offered at retail, at an immense reduction from former prices, for a short time only.

Apply at No. 54 Broadway.

MARK J. KING.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BELOW COST.
THE UNION. THE WHOLE UNION.
NOW AND FOREVER.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

AVIS.—J'AI L'HONNEUR DE PREVENIR LE public que J'ai cédé mon établissement fondé et dirigé par moi depuis plusieurs années.

EDWARD MADDEN.

Boston, le 15 Janvier, 1861.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS, &c., engraved in the latest styles, at fair prices.

A. DEMAREST, No. 182 Broadway, corner John-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF

WILDER'S PATENT SAFES, ALLEN'S STEAM GAUGES, HOYT'S WATER GAUGES, &c.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Jan. 18, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 146 Chambers-st. The above goods, consisting of ten Wilder's Safes, sizes from No. 1 to 7 inclusive, also ten of Allen's Gauges, from No. 1 to 3 inclusive, also a lot of parlor skates, also the fixtures of the store, consisting of two upright double desks, office desks, office table, railing, chairs, stools, stove and fixtures, &c. By order of
A. S. SULLIVAN, Esq., Assignee,
No. 59 William st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF ENGLISH AND SWISS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, POSTPONED FROM WEDNESDAY LAST ON ACCOUNT OF THE STORM.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, a large assortment of English and Swiss watches, being part of the stock of one of our largest importing houses, consisting in part of hunting and open cased English patent levers, with all the late improvements, made by Joseph Johnson, Evans, Cooper, Matney, and other celebrated makers; hunting and open case patent and detached levers, duplex and chronometer watches, by the best Swiss makers, all in 18 carat gold cases; also, a splendid assortment of ladies' watches in various styles. The goods are now on exhibition, and will be peremptorily sold, by order of B. M. JUDSON, Receiver.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, dépôt grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

DECEMBER 15, 1860.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND Goods, Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell, on FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 7 Murray st., removed for convenience of sale, a large and choice assortment of fine diamond jewelry, comprising single stone, cluster and hoop diamond; sapphire, opal and pearl rings, pins, brooches and sets; diamond studs and sleeve buttons; several very fine single stone diamond pins and rings, crosses, &c.; also, gold hunting diamond and enameled ladies' watches; gold hunting double-time independent levers, 18 carat cases; gold cap magic levers and chronometers; English ¾ plate levers, straight line anchors, Nickle movements; gold hunting, 18 carat; cylinders and levers; also, silver hunting cylinders and anchors; silver placqua detached levers, fine movements; also, a large lot of jewelry, consisting of pins, rings, bracelets, earrings, sets, pencil cases, charms, &c. Also, about 200 gross gilt watch keys. Terms cash; deposits required at option of auctioneer. The above sale is well worthy the attention of the trade and private buyers. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 11 o'clock, at Salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., superb assortment of first-class manufactured furs, every article made expressly for City trade, warranted free from any defect or damage or no sale, consisting of beautiful Hudson Bay sable capes, muffs and cuffs, mink sable do., stone marten do., real fitch do., Siberian squirrel do., Siberian squirrel belly do., imported fitch do., chinchilla do., large and small sizes, rock marten do., misses' and children's sets of all kinds, &c. Sleigh robes in great variety, wolf, bear, fancy do., &c. Also, gents' caps, collars and gloves, of various kinds, forming as a whole, probably the finest sale of the season.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCtion on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of a large assortment, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, mahogany chairs, rockers and sofas, covered in hair cloth, gilt frame pier glasses, hair mattrasses, dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, &c., &c. Also, an invoice of French plate gilt frame looking-glasses; a lot of cassimere pants, and a balance of jewelry uncalled for on Receiver's sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING BUILDings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 7 o'clock.
AUTOGRAPHS AND ENGRAVINGS—Comprising scarce and valuable autograph letters and documents, both American and foreign, and a collection of choice fine line engravings, &c., including some originals by Rembrandt and others.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND OIL-PAINTINGS—Belonging to the estate of the late John Spooner, consisting of rich parlor, dining room and chamber furniture, carpets, crockery, vases beds, bedding, &c. Also, about 50 oil-paintings in frames, some very choice. Full particulars in to-morrow's advertisement. The above sale is by order of ROBERT BELL, Administrator.

WM. MYERS, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE—THIS DAY, AT C. C. LEIGH'S China Hall, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s. The balance of stock, consisting of crockery, glass, china, plated-ware, cutlery, bronzes, &c., &c., will be sold at auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock. The sale being peremptory, affords housekeepers, &c., a first-rate opportunity to get goods at their own prices.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE on the northwest corner of 3d-av and 28th-st., consisting of four houses and lots, will be sold by order of the Supreme Court for partition among the heirs under direction of H. W. Robinson, Referee, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, noon. Apply to A. FRANK, No. 130 Nassau, or A. B. TAPPEN, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—STEAM ENGINE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Building 25x50, four stories, fitted up with water closets, gas and water throughout. Location within less than five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton st. Ferries. In the building is a steam engine of ten horse power and boiler of twelve horse power, all complete in running order and nearly new, which will be sold with or without the lease of building. Apply to the WILMOT & KISSAM Manufacturing Company, Nos. 97 to 103 Front-st., Brooklyn, or JOHN DAVOL, No. 100 John-st., New-York.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—Situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 75 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security the rent will be $1,800. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, address T. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE EXtensive manufacturing premises Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., covering both lots; they are well lighted, and near Broadway and Canal-st. Address, by post, MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN LLEWELLYN Park, North Orange, N. J. The subscriber offers for sale his residence on the east side of Orange Mountain. The house is newly built, of frame filled with brick, size 46x36, containing parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, with a good dry cellar and furnace. The house is in good order. There is a comfortable and convenient barn 25x30. The grounds contain seven and one-third acres, a large lawn and good garden, with fruit trees, &c. On the place are many natural forest trees besides ornamental trees. The view from the place is of great extent and beauty. The place will be sold at a low price, or exchanged for a good house in Brooklyn. Apply to
JOHN W. BURT, No. 27 Park-row.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 58 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FROM THE 1st of April, 1861, a large commodious house, with orchard, garden and ornamental grounds. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb-av. adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No 227 Washington-st, New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A FIRST-class four-story house, with brown-stone front, No. 96 St. Mark's-place; house in good repair; lot 25x98 feet. For particulars inquire of J. H. GRAY, No. 72 Wall-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cen Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits from one dollar to one thousand dollars. ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1861.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $383 103 57.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents on the 14th day of last July and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPI, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors for this Company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
ROBERT RAY,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
JOHN Q. JONES,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	WM. S. HERRIMAN,

GEORGE A. JONES,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President.
ALEX. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made on or before Jan. 10.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. BOSTILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

CITY OF WHEELING BONDS.—HOLDERS of the above Bonds, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Hempfield Railroad Companies, are notified that the new Bonds of that City, under the terms of the proposed arrangement, are now in the hands of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., to be exchanged for the old Bonds; the arrears of interest, under the terms of the agreement, will be paid in money. Holders are requested to give the matter attention.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., on MONDAY, 21st instant. Polls will open at 12 and close at 1 P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DELANO Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company will hold an election for seven Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, No. 64 Water-st., between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock of TUESDAY, Jan. 22. By order of the President. HENRY HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DAMASCUS STEEL AND IRON COMPANY.—No. 71 John-st., New-York. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the choice of nine trustees and other business, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. Per order.
T. CHURCHILL, Treasurer.

TREASURY NOTES FOR DUTIES AT A discount. Also, Treasury Notes for investment, bearing 12 per cent. interest. For sale by
READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AMBROSE SNOW and JOSEPH S. BURGESS against THE PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, DANIEL BURNS, HORACE J. MOODY and JACOB R. TELFAIR.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Dec 29, 1860.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.
The above named complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 17, 1861. BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT.
ja18-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—City and County of New-York ss.—JOHN H. POWER, plaintiff, against JOHN G. HOLBROOK, Hiram Westbrook and Eunice Ann his wife, Silas H. Buttrick and Harriet his wife, John S. Edwards and James Slater, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To HIRAM WESTBROOK and EUNICE ANN his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 25th day of October, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 129 Fulton-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 20, 1860. JOHN H. POWER, Plaintiff's Att'y.,
d21-law6wF* No. 129 Fulton-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON.
Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.
s7-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. SIMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 South William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 17th day of January, 1861.
ja18-law6mF* THOMAS SCOTT, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1859, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January 1859 to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued, is as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.
2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.
3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 512 7th-av., in the City of New-York, as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 51 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.
4. The said Thomas Morrell as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.
5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed,) EDWARD LYNES, THOMAS MORRELL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF D. S. BARNES & CO. is this day dissolved, by the retiring of PLATT CONKLIN. D. S. BARNES will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. D. S. BARNES,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1860. P. CONKLIN.

NOTICE.

Our business will be continued, as usual, at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, under the style of D. S. BARNES.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—FIRST CLASS HOUSE to-let, furnished, for one or more years, to a small family, upon very reasonable terms. Apply to CHAS. W. ELLIOTT, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

DIVIDENDS.

36TH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
No. 56 Wall st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on demand.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AVENUE A, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND STS.—January interest, 1861.—Dividend Notice.—The Board of Trustees have directed interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over $500 that may be entitled thereto five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of the depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

The Bank is open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley place.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1861.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, four per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M. D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A Half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the past six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall st. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer. Transfer Books will close on the 21st inst. to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 21 January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. The transfer books will be closed until the 10th inst.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO. Jan. 9, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two Dollars per share, payable to the stockholders on and after the 21st inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
G. S. PERKINS, Treasurer.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES Fire Insurance Co., No. 69 Wall-st. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., out of the nett profits of the last six months payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1860. W. RITTER, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
No. 92 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway; Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
New-York, Jan. 7, 1861. THOS. P. JEREMIAH, Sec.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock; also an Interest Dividend to date, on Scrip, payable on demand. C. F. BLODGET, Sec.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—January 8, 1861.—An interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENtucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of America.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere, and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $3 a package, sent to any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.
Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance, Price $1. Office No. 488 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The greatest Periodical Remedy yet discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, and female complaints generally. Office No 488 Broadway, up stairs, where the suffering may consult Dr. Ward in confidence, day or evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, or to purchase on easy terms, three small, narrow English-basement houses adjoining, in a good location, suitable for residences for first-class tenants. Houses 12½ feet wide and having but one story above parlors will do. Such as are unfinished, and could be fitted up to suit the advertiser, would be preferred. Address A. M. Z., Box No. 132 *Times* Office, stating location.

WANTED—A CORNER HOUSE AND LOT IN THE upper part of this City or Brooklyn, in a respectable neighborhood, in exchange for a cottage in Williamsburgh, within three blocks of the South 8th-st. Ferry. The premises are supplied with gas and water. The street is sewered. The present occupant would be pleased to remain, at a rent of $350 per year. Apply to JAMES C. GODFREY, of Wm. E. Bird & Co., No. 218 Front-st.

A SMALL, COMPLETELY-FURNISHED house wanted, by a family of three; or would board a gentleman and wife till 1st May, in compensation for rent. Location must be respectable, and terms moderate. Address for ten days, L. T., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot, to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$130
Second Cabin Passage....................75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$110
Second Cabin Passage....................60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2d,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2d, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail March 2d.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:
HUNTSVILLE, SATURDAY, Jan. 19.
MONTICELLO, MONDAY, Jan. 21.
MONTGOMERY, TUESDAY, Jan. 22.
R. R. CUYLER, THURSDAY, Jan. 24.
MOUNT VERNON, SATURDAY, Jan. 26.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West, and No. 335 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA.; AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—U. S. Mail Side-wheel steamship Line. The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, J. D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C. $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis $31 75; Chattanooga $25 50; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—Shippers are hereby notified that in consequence of the additional expenses incurred by the steamers, the rates of freight by the above line will be advanced.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, 26 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. JAS. KEARNY, will succeed.

Agents, { SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York.
JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAM-PACKET LINE—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston Jamaica on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZOLU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, 21st January. Passage, First Cabin, $60; Second Cabin, $50; Third Class, $35. For freight or passage apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 57 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4 20 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7.20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train, from 26th-st.; 10 A. M., Express Mail Train from Tryon-row; 10:25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th st. dépôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. dépôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. dépôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations from White-st. dépôt. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M. and 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations from 26th-st dépôt; 11:45 P. M., (Wednesdays and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. dépôt. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany, 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 6:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked for Way Stations at 26th st. Station only.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping cars) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M. (Sunday included)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4:15 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:20 and 4:30 P. M.	3:45 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Suffern, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Suffern at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Suffern at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M. fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all the intermediate towns.
FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NEWTOWN PIPPINS.—3,000 BARRELS OF choice selected fruit, put up expressly for shipping and family use, for sale by J. W. REYNOLDS, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK.

TO MORROW, at 9 o'clock A. M., the Box-office at the Academy of Music; Breusing's, No 701 Broadway; and Sibell's, Wall-st., will be opened for the sale of Tickets for Il Giuramento: the first Opera night.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, JAN. 21.
First night of Mercadante's Chef D'Œuvre,
IL GIURAMENTO.
Extensive preparations have been made for the production of this great work, and it will be produced in a style of artistic completeness worthy of the patronage of the public.
Mme. COLSON.......(first time) as..............Elaisa
Miss PHILLIPS......(first time) as..............Bianca
Signor BRIGNOLI......(first time) as..............Viscardo
Signor FERRI......(first time) as..............Manfredo
Director and Conductor..............................Sig. MUZIO
IL GIURAMENTO can only be performed twice, owing to the début of the new prima donne,
Miss HINCKLEY and Mlle. ELENA,
and the immediate production of Verdi's new and celebrated opera,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
Price of admission as usual.
Subscription for the season to parquette or balcony..$10
Front private boxes, four seats, for the season..........50
Persons desirous to retain their seats for the season are requested to leave their orders at the office of the Academy of Music until this evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

To morrow at 9 o'clock A. M. the box office at the Academy of Music and Sibell's, Wall-st., will be open for the sale of tickets for the first opera night.
THE SEASON LIMITED TO SIX NIGHTS.
Inauguration of the
FIRST GRAND ITALIAN OPERA SEASON.
TUESDAY, Jan. 22, 1861,
On which occasion will be produced Verdi's celebrated opera,
LA TRAVIATA.
Mme. COLSON in her celebrated character, as Violetta.
BRIGNOLI, FERRI, COLETTI.
Director and Conductor..............................Sig MUZIO.
Price of admission the same as in New-York
Subscriptions for the season of six nights, $7 50, will be taken until this evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MR. JOHN S. RAREY
Will deliver his first Lecture in Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music, Montague st.,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1861,
On the subject of
HORSE TAMING,
When he will introduce several VICIOUS and REFRACTORY SUBJECTS, by means of which he will practically illustrate his wonderful system and demonstrate his ability to subjugate the most Unmanageable Horses which can be Produced.
Admission 50 cents.
Reserved seats $1.
Sale of tickets will commence on Saturday morning, Jan. 19, at the Box Office of the Academy.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
J. M. Nixon............................Sole Lessee and Manager.
FIFTY FIFTH NIGHT
of the engagement of
MR. EDWIN FORREST
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1861,
By general acclamation the splendid play of
DAMON AND PYTHIAS
Will be repeated this evening.
DAMON..............................Mr. EDWIN FORREST
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, (Saturday,) Jan. 19,
Mr. JOHN S. RAREY
will deliver his closing lecture on HORSE-TAMING.
In compliance with the request of a large number of visitors and residents in this City, Mr. EDWIN FORREST will appear in his great original character of SPARTACUS in the classic tragedy of the
GLADIATOR,
On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21.
The Garden will be closed on Saturday Evening, in order to rehearse the Scottish operatic drama of ROB ROY, in which the celebrated Professor ANDERSON will make his appearance on Tuesday Evening next.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..............................A. W. JACKSON.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
begs to inform his friends and the public, has been set apart by the manager for
HIS FAREWELL BENEFIT,
HIS FAREWELL BENEFIT,
in New-York, MR. JEFFERSON will appear in two great comic rôles.
MAZEPPA,
in the NEW BURLESQUE,
giving his celebrated MINUET DE LA COUR, OPERATIC SCENA, and DARING DEED OF HORSEMANSHIP on an imaginary bare-backed steed. He will also appear as NEWMAN NOGGS in NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.
On MONDAY, 21st,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
Will appear in the character of BRUTUS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GRAND SUCCESS!!
GRAND SUCCESS!!
NEVER BEFORE EQUALED.
THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ!
THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ!!
THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ!!!
in Five Acts.
TO-NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Translated and adapted from the French expressly for this Theatre.
THE CAST
Includes the names of the following artistes:
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Norton, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Young, Mr. Moore, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Parsloe, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Walcot, &c., &c.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers..............................Spalding & Rogers
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1861.
SCENES IN THE RING.
By the
NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS TROUPE,
and the new Equestrian Drama of the
TERROR OF THE ROAD;
Or, THE RACE FOR LIFE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
at 2½ o'clock.
ENTIRE CIRCUS PERFORMANCE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1861,
The performance will commence with
LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL.
After which, the comic pantomime of
THE FOUR LOVERS.
Concluding with the farce of
PADDY MILES' BOY.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS."
NOTICE—The exhibition of this beautiful picture will close at Schaus' Gallery, No. 629 Broadway, on Jan. 31.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE EXHIBITION—By the pupils, for the benefit of the Newsboys' Lodging-House, will take place at No 585 Broadway, (opposite Metropolitan Hotel,) on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1861. The proceeds to be placed in the hands of Mr. Chas. O'Conor, Superintendent. Tickets 25 cents each; to be had at the door on the evening of the performance. Doors open at 6½ P. M., exercises begin at 7½ P. M.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
CHAS. J. BLIVEN, F. L. TALCOTT, JR.,
JAS. L. PRICE, W. N. GOUSLEY,
L. H. FOWLER, J. C. FOWLER, JR.,
GEO. VAN WYCK, Chairman.

ANNIVERSARY OF JANE-STREET M. E. SABBATH SCHOOL.—The annual Anniversary of the Jane-st. M. E. Sabbath School will be held at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1861. Music and Singing under the direction of Prof. L. A. BENJAMIN. Tickets 25 cents, can be had at the door on the evening of the Anniversary. Doors open at 6½; exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.

LECTURES.

A COURSE OF THREE LECTURES WILL be given in the Lecture-room of Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., in aid of the Industrial and Mission School of the Parish. The first will be delivered by WM. C. PRIME, Esq., (author of *Boat Life in Egypt*,) on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 18 at 8 o'clock; subject, *Visits to Ancient Burial Places in the Holy Land*. Tickets for the course, $1; single tickets, 50 cents. May be had at WM. HALL & SONS, No. 543 Broadway, or at the door, on the evening of the lecture.

FORTY-THIRD-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR the 8th-av. Rev PETER CARTWRIGHT, D. D., pioneer preacher of the Illinois Conference, will lecture in the church THIS EVENING, Jan. 18, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets of admission 25 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the church.

UP-TOWN LECTURES.—THE SECOND LECture of this Course will be delivered by Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock, at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner 6th-av. and 34th-st. Subject—*Algernon Sidney—The Apostle and Martyr of Popular Liberty*. Admission 25 cents.

PRESERVE
YOUR
STOVES
LADIES
LEADBEATER'S

LIQUID STOVE-POLISH.
EIGHT REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST.
1st—It is put up in bottles and always ready for use.
2d—It has no smell.
3d—It polishes rust.
4th—It is economical.
5th—It produces no dirt in polishing.
6th—It does not soil the fingers in handling the stove.
7th—It stands the greatest degree of heat.
8th—You will never use any other if you once give it a fair trial.
IT PRESERVES THEM
ONE-THIRD LONGER, ONE-THIRD LONGER.
Stoves will last one-third longer by using this.
TIME AND MONEY SAVED.
It has stood the severest tests.
TRIUMPHANT, TRIUMPHANT.
LEADBEATER'S
RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH,
Greatest Discovery of the Age!
ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
Sold by all Grocers, Druggists and Hardware Dealers generally. A liberal discount to the Trade.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Price 12 and 20 cents a bottle.
Put up for dealers in cases containing four, six, eight and twelve dozen. A splendid Lithographic Show-Card accompanies each package.
Every Merchant should make a note of
LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Address LEADBEATER & CO.,
(Sole Manufacturers,)
No. 220 Market-st., Philadelphia,
or No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
The Drama MAGIC WELL, this Afternoon, at 3 o'clock.
SMILES AND TEARS, this Evening, at 7½.
ONE WEEK MORE OF THE AFRICAN SAVAGES, representatives of tribes never before seen in America, viz: a KAFFIR, a FINGO, a ZOOLOO, a HOTTENTOT and BUSHMAN. They will be on exhibition at all hours, and at intervals give their WAR and FESTIVE DANCES and SONGS, dressed in SKINS of WILD BEASTS and BIRDS.
LAST DAY BUT ONE OF THE AZTEC CHILDREN.
Miss DORA DAWRON, the double-voiced singer, appears at each performance. The LIVING WHAT IS IT, THIRTY MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIAL GARDENS, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, &c., &c., to be seen at all hours.
Admission 25 cents; Children under ten years, 15 cts. Parquet, 15 cts. extra; Children under ten, 10 cts. extra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
SEVENTY-SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE
HAVE SEEN
the
GREAT LOCAL THREE-ACT BURLESQUE,
called the
SEVEN SISTERS,
which will be repeated
TO-NIGHT,
and
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
with
ITS GREAT CAST.
FUN, WIT, HUMOR, LOCAL HITS, MUSIC,
SCENERY, SONGS, DANCES,
DIABOLISM, NONSENSE, LAUGHTER,
and the
LAST BEAUTIFUL SCENE,
the
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY,
in the
BOWER OF FERNS.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN
and
SEATS MAY BE SECURED
TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ o'clock. The performance terminates at
TEN O'CLOCK.

IRVING HALL.
MONSTER CONCERT
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 18,
BENEFIT OF
MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
On which occasion the following
EMINENT ARTISTS WILL APPEAR:
Signora FREZZOLINI,
Mme. VON BERKLE, Miss KATE COMSTOCK,
Mr. STEPHEN C. MASSETT,
(For this occasion only.)
Sig. QUINTO, Mr. F. RUDOLPHSEN, Sig. MULLER,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS,
Mr. BOOKHOUSE BOWLER, Mr. AYNSLEY COOK,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. PATTISON,
Mr. WM. SAAR, Mr. T. AUG HOGAN,
Mr. WILHELM DOEHLER, Sig. BISCACCIANTI,
Mr. SIEDLER, Mr. McKORKELL,
Conductor..............................CARL ANSCHUTZ
Tickets..............................50 cents.
Tickets to be had at the music stores.
Reserved seats obtained at the store of Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway.
Grand Piano used on this occasion from the warerooms of Messrs. Steinway & Sons. The Alexandre Organ is kindly loaned by Messrs. Fernard & Fabreguettes, Jr.
Doors open at 7; Concert commence at 8 o'clock.

MISS EMMA ROWCROFT
Will give her First Concert in America, on
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1861.
Piano..............................Mr. Richard Hoffman.
Violin..............................Mr. Joseph Burke.
VOCALISTS:
Miss EMMA ROWCROFT, and
Mr. RIVARD.
Tickets, $1,
To be had at all the Music Stores, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.
SECOND CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
SATURDAY EVENING, 19th inst.
Subscribers are requested to obtain their extra seats on or before Friday evening, as no members' tickets will be issued after that time.

PAGE'S VENUS
HAS RETURNED TO THE GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway.
The Picture—"Simply the most perfect piece of coloring ever yet achieved by an American."
HARPER'S MONTHLY for February, 1861.
Open DAY and EVENING with over 80 other fine works of art in painting and sculpture.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
No. 585 BROADWAY,
Samedi, 19 Janvier, 1861.
A la demande générale, LA FIAMMINA comédie en quatre actes, de Mario Uchard.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL.
No. 663 BROADWAY.
SAM COWELL, J. H. OGDEN,
SAM COWELL, J. H. OGDEN.

MUSICAL.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY THE
CHAMPION BANJOIST,
GEORGE C. DOBSON.
Mr. DOBSON will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient player in twelve lessons. Terms for the course, $5 in advance. Mr. Dobson can be seen every Monday and Thursday afternoons, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, when all of the necessary arrangements can be made. All persons sending their address to Box No. 288 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.
G. C. DOBSON,
No. 150 Varick-st.,
New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desks, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO TAUGHT—QUICKER THAN BY ANY other teacher, and proficiency guaranteed, by JAS. BUCKLEY, of Buckley's Serenaders. Terms, 50 cents per lesson, of 1 hour, or 12 lessons for $5, in advance. The pupil can learn either by note or ear. Call early at No. 36 White-st., near Broadway.

MEZZO-SOPRANO SINGER.—WANTED, BY an American lady, with a fine Mezzo-Soprano voice, an engagement in an Episcopal choir, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address SOPRANO, Box No. 101 *Times* Office New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., 487 BROADWAY, will sell Pianos at prices to meet the views of purchasers. A few second hand Pianos of their own manufacture for sale very cheap, and warranted perfect.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 355 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. A new class for gentlemen is now forming on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.
The next Soiree will be given at Gothic Hall on MONDAY, Jan. 21.

FARMS.

SPLENDID FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Within half a mile of a railroad station; contains 150 acres of the best farm land, best of buildings, and fruit in profusion; for situation, health and convenience it has few equals. Call on the owner, No. 16 Nassau-st., Room No. 4, New-York.

FARM WANTED IN ORANGE OR DUTCHESS COUNTY.—Wanted, a farm of about 80 acres, in either of the above counties; must have good house, barns, &c., and not be over two or three miles from dépôt. Address FARM, stating price and particulars, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE PHILOLEXIAN SOciety of Columbia College will hold their Reunion, (adjourned from Jan. 11,) on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at their new rooms, No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. Honorary members, and all others interested in the Society, are earnestly invited to attend. Seats will be reserved for ladies, who are cordially invited. Exercises will commence at 7½.
ABRAHAM SUYDAM,
GEO. LANSING TAYLOR, } Committee.
WILLIAM A. RICE,

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker st., east of Broadway.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF WOOD BROTHERS grand hammer-cloth coaches, nearly new, finished in crimson, cost $1,400; will be sold for $600. Carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
Warranted, $22.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES,
Warranted, $15.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also, Mattresses and Paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
one door east of Broadway, New-York.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

government, because without the enforcement of the laws the Union could not continue. But that remedy did not meet the existing state of things. They could not, under any provision of the Constitution, enforce the law against a seceding State. The law was applicable to individuals, and to enforce the law against the individual you must have judges and juries, and you must proceed against him, according to the Constitution, in the State where the crime was committed. It was clear, therefore, that they could not enforce the law against an individual in South Carolina, for no jury would bring in a verdict of guilty upon any indictment found at this juncture and under present circumstances. It was true there was a general demand for the enforcement of the laws, but however true as an abstraction, however necessary at all times and imperative it might be on the Government to enforce them, it was now impracticable and impossible, as well as wholly unsuited to the occasion. The question then was, what was the duty of the Administration and of Congress? It was one of pacification and reconstruction; a duty which must undoubtedly be committed to the next Administration, and the country must therefore await an appeal to the people. But what, in the meantime, is to be done? As yet no practical remedy had been devised, and State after State was going out of the Union. All the votes taken in the different crisis committees tended to strengthen the indication that a remedy from these sources is out of the question. The dominant party have shown an indisposition to make those concessions indispensable to a reunion. Their bounden duty, then, was to preserve the *status quo*, and to preserve the existing state of things as nearly as possible—to avoid the employment of coercion. But to do this it was essentially necessary to their policy that a like purpose and spirit should animate their Southern friends It would not do for the South to protest against coercion, while at the same time they seized the arms, arsenals, fortresses, navy-yards and ships that come within their reach and power. To act thus was not and could never be peaceable secession—that would not be preserving the *status quo*. It was a declaration of war; and when sovereign States make war they could not cry peace, nor call for protection against coercion. The constitutional compact was a compact between equal sovereign States, and when, therefore, a sovereign State did an act, whether by law or treaty, or by grant on parchment, ceding unalterably a piece of territory, large or small, whether for the purpose of erecting on it a fortress, or fort, or Custom-house, or city, or town, that State could not recall that cession nor unmake the grant. That was out of the question. Such a proposition was monstrous in law, in morals and politics, and was utterly untenable and indefensible He hoped the South, therefore, would not force an issue of war in defence of this incontrovertible right, and in discharge of the imperative and paramount duty of occupying and keeping those fortified places provided for the common defence of the country. It was on this point alone the whole danger of collision was to be dreaded—on this only civil war can happen, and on this position the first battle may be fought. It cannot be said by the South that the seizure of the forts had been made for the purpose of protection. Remember, the course of events in South Carolina in her Convention, convened for the purpose of taking steps to secede, met with no interference from any quarter—no interference from the Executive or from Congress. That Convention was held—the ordinance of secession was passed, and they met with no interference with the act—none whatever. No army or naval forces were sent for the purpose of coercion. But what had the Legislature of South Carolina done? They organized an army, and yet there was no interference with that hostile act from any quarter. The act of secession, from its inception to its consummation, was rendered as complete and perfect as human agency could make it, and not the slightest interference was asserted or attempted by the Executive or legislative departments. Through all these acts there was no show of coercion. The transfer of sixty men from one fort to another, however, simple as it was, gave rise to unfounded apprehensions, not only in one State, but throughout that whole section of the country. The mere transfer of a handful of men, not under instruction to menace or attack anybody, was assumed to be a warlike measure on the part of the Federal Government. What next? An unarmed vessel approaches the harbor of Charleston, bearing dispatches and provisions and men to a place within the unquestionable jurisdiction of the Federal Government of the United States. From its masthead is displayed the American flag, and as she approaches and is within sight of a fortification of the General Government—the official character of the vessel being well known—the authorities of South Carolina opened a fire from their guns upon her, defenceless as she was, and compelled her to return and abandon the legitimate and peaceful character of her mission. That was an act of war, of unqualified and flagrant war; and had such an act been done by another Government or authority, by any foreign Power whatever, it would have aroused the ire of every man in the nation; and have elicited from every patriot heart a loud and earnest protest, and a demand for an immediate appeal to all the measures necessary to repel the insult and avenge the outrage. It was an act of war. But, eternal thanks to the moderation and noble magnanimity of gallant Major ANDERSON, it was not so regarded by him. He remembered it was an act done by his fellow countrymen, by men excited and misled by the apprehension of force to be employed against themselves, and aroused to blind zeal by their own anomalous political condition. In retaliation of that act of war, Major ANDERSON might have laid Charleston in ashes, and civilization and history would have approved the act. He emphatically announced his conviction that no man, looking at the responsibility of Major ANDERSON, could honestly lay his hand upon his heart and condemn him for such a vindication of the honor and the rights of a flag which his sword and his life were pledged to maintain. But this was not done, and he thanked heaven for it. If it had been done it would have been impossible to reconstruct the Confederacy, which now seemed the only peaceful escape from their difficulties. In view of mere coercion, he would repeat that they could not recruit a regiment in New-York to march over the frontier to any State for the purpose of coercion against a people in the exercise of their legitimate and holy rights. Never—never! But the men of New-York would march in untold thousands anywhere to protect the honored flag of the Union, and to defend and maintain its glory and renown in any event, or in any emergency where it was necessary to do so. He would call attention once more to the great and grave distinction between an issue where force is employed against a sovereign State to compel its abandonment of any political act within her legitimate jurisdiction, and an appeal to arms in defence of the indisputable right and jurisdiction of the United States, when that jurisdiction had been ceded by the act of the seceding State. Reference had yesterday been made (by Mr. GARNETT) to the probability of a hostile visit from the armies and navies of France and England for the purpose of interfering with our jurisdiction. This very probability showed it would be worse than madness to surrender the fortified places, which alone could enable them to assert and maintain that jurisdiction. Whatever might be the views of gentlemen as to a peaceable secession, however they might meet the exigencies of the times, they had yet their political position to maintain as a great commercial nation. The elements of that commercial greatness was in the North and West, and not in the South. They had absolute duties to perform for self-defence, and these ports and fortified places are indispensable to the protection of their position as a commercial and maritime nation, and as a means of self-defence against those very eventualities which secession must necessarily bring with them. The possession of these fortified places became more important with secession an accomplished fact than when secession was never dreamed of. There was no possibility of foreign intervention without secession; with secession it was almost inevitable. On all these considerations it was their absolute duty to hold those places; nay more, it was madness on the part of those who sincerely deprecated war to seize and to attempt to hold them. Their statute books were full of precedents to justify their regaining possession of them. In 1811-'12 Congress, by a large majority, into which Southern men entered, determined to take possession of the country west of the Mississippi and of Florida, and of the Territories adjoining, because their possession was essential to our political safety and to our territorial protection; and therefore all the statesmen of the South were committed to the recognition of the right of the Government to hold those fortified places, at all risks and under all circumstances. The history of this, as well as of all great countries, was full of precedents for this course of action. Whatever may be the issue of events—whether happily by conciliation and justice to the South we may find an honorable and fraternal solution of our difficulties, or whether unhappily we blindly drift into alienation, war and irrevocable separation—the great commercial interests of this country require, the destiny of American civilization demands that the political and territorial control of this continent, from the mouth of the Hudson to the mouth of the Mississippi, from the Atlantic to the Pacific seas, shall remain where it now exists—in the hands of the Government of the United States. In all the partisan issues between the South and the Republican Party the people of the City of New-York are with the South, but when the South makes an untenable issue with our country, when the flag of the Union is insulted, when the fortified places provided for the common defence are assaulted and seized, when the South abandons its Northern allies for English and French coöperation, then the loyal and patriotic population of that imperial City are a unit for the Union.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) maintained that there were no causes for a dissolution of the Union and usurpation to overthrow the Government. The conspirators had coöperated with traitors who were connected with the Government. If the people knew what had been going on for the last four years in every department of the Government, there would have been such an expression at the ballot-box as would have effectually silenced the allies of the South living in the North. The party who had violated the Missouri and other compromises now ask as a condition of their remaining in the Union such amendments to the Constitution as will give a finality to the Slavery question. The Republican Party ought to die if they engraft on that instrument the recognition of property in man! That Slavery shall be extended and made perpetual is the test demanded. To meet the secession movements, he would abolish all the ports of entry where the laws are now obstructed, proclaim a blockade in the ports of the rebellious States, and let thoughtless men take the consequences of their own illegal acts. Mr. LINCOLN will be inaugurated in Washington, and this will remain the seat of Government so long as there can be found States loyal to the principles on which the Government was founded. If the conspirators succeed, Washington will not be the capital. If the President had acted with firmness, these troubles would not exist. He will retire from his office utterly disgraced.

Mr. PERRY, of Maine, (Rep.,) said now that tyranny and rebellion prevail, and men were turning anxiously and inquiring for some scheme of compromise, New-England was not consulted, but to cut her off from the rest of the confederacy was a favorite idea. But when that experiment shall be tried, the South would find that New-England could live without the South as well as the South could live without her. He discussed the following points: First, the territory and population of New England; second, her social and moral condition, and third, her wealth and industry. In the course of his remarks he spoke of her devotion to the Union. She was always prompt to repel foes from without and to meet traitors at home. She was willing to make any reasonable compromise which could not be construed into an abandonment of principle. So long as the men have arms in their hands, so long as they forcibly resist the common laws of the country, his voice was for war. The Government that negotiates with traitors deserves the contempt of the civilized world. The "Union must and shall be preserved."

The Committee here rose, and the House adjourned.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE SITE—PRINTING THE CITY INSPECTOR'S REPORT--APPOINTMENT OF HEALTH-WARDENS.

At the meeting of the Board, last evening, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Street Commissioner to place two gas lamps in front of St. James' Church, in Jane-street.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE.

Alderman DAYTON stated that he observed by the public papers that a movement was on foot in the Legislature to transfer the site now occupied by the Post office in this City to the General Government, for the purpose of making it a permanent location. He offered a series of resolutions declaring that the present site is inconvenient to the great body of the people of this City, and that any attempt to make it permanent ought to be resisted; also, requesting the representatives of the City in the Legislature to exert their influence against it.

Alderman BOOLE could not see why the Board could not as well state a preference for a new location.

Alderman DAYTON could not say as to that. He thought it not competent for the Board to express a preference for any location; but, that it was proper for the Board to state that the present location was inconvenient.

The resolutions of Alderman DAYTON were adopted with but one dissenting voice.

Messrs. BARNEY and PINCKNEY appeared during the debate, as a Committee from the Board of Councilmen, announcing that that Board was organized and ready to receive any communications.

THE REPORT OF THE CITY INSPECTOR.

The annual report of the City Inspector was received, and a motion was made to print the usual number—1,000 copies.

Alderman BOOLE moved to amend by printing 2,000 copies.

Alderman DAYTON wanted 3,000 printed. It was an important document; he knew it, because the City Inspector told him so.

Alderman TUOMEY thought that, as the document was so important, they had better print 5,000.

Alderman BRADY called for the reading of the communication, and, on the ground that the information was not of sufficient importance, moved that 1.000 copies be printed, which was not seconded.

The amendment to print 5,000 copies was adopted by a vote of 10 to 6.

In the course of his remarks, Alderman BRADY animadverted upon the inconsistency of the Board in voting for reform in printing one evening, and then rendering themselves liable to be accused of their old tricks of robbery on another evening.

Alderman BAGLEY raised the point that the gentleman was out of order in calling the members of the Board robbers.

Alderman BRADY said he was only supposing a case. [Laughter.]

After the Resolution was adopted, Alderman BRADY asked whether the printing would not have to be done by contract if it cost more than $250?

The Chair thought not, and so decided.

THE ASSISTANT HEALTH-WARDENS.

A communication was received from the City Inspector announcing the appointment of Assistant Health Wardens.

Alderman DAYTON moved that the name suggested for the Sixteenth Ward be stricken out. He did not know the man—never heard of him. [Laughter.]

Alderman FROMENT made a similar motion as to the appointee for the Twenty-first Ward, and Alderman FREAR for the Twentieth Ward.

After considerable squabbling, and some parliamentary dodging, the list was confirmed by a vote of 13 to 4.

The following is the list of the

NEW ASSISTANT HEALTH-WARDENS.

1..Daniel Connors,
2..Charles Fletcher,
3..Francis McCabe,
4..Eugene Sullivan,
5..James D. Hall,
6..Daniel Brophy,
7..James Lee,
8..James Armstrong,
9..Bernard Kavanaugh,
10..John W. Crump,
11..James Bearman,
12..John Quin,
13..Thomas J. Covleton,
14..Nicholas Mooney,
15..John McGalvan,
16..George Leonard,
17..Patrick Brady,
18..Stephen O'Hara,
19..F. J. McDonough,
20..Patrick Kerrin,
21..Matthew Patten,
22..Thomas Nowlan.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES—RESIGNATIONS.

At his own request, Alderman HENRY was excused from serving on the Committee on Taxes.

Alderman FROMENT said he observed his name on five Committees. He would like to be excused from serving on any of them.

Alderman DAYTON said he could appreciate the motives of the gentleman, as he himself would like to be excused from serving on the Committees on which he had been placed.

Alderman FROMENT was excused, as he had requested; as was also Alderman BOOLE, from serving on the Committee on the Almshouse Department.

Pending an effort of Aldermen DAYTON to procure a Committee to deliberate and report upon the bill before the Legislature to make the City Chamberlain an appointee of the Comptroller, the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

ELECTION OF CLERK, SERGEANT-AT-ARMS AND DOOR-KEEPER—RECEPTION AND TREATMENT OF THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The Board met last evening, and on motion of Mr. BARNEY proceeded to ballot for Clerk. The first ballot resulted in the reëlection of Mr. CHARLES T. MCCLENACHAN by the following vote: MCCLENACHAN, 13; KEZIAH KENDALL, 11. This is the tenth year that Mr. MCCLENACHAN has been elected Clerk of this Board.

The Board then proceeded to ballot for Sergeant-at-Arms, and NICHOLAS M. SLIDELL was reëlected by the same vote, his opponent being LEWIS JONES.

The ballot for Door-keeper resulted in the choice of THOS. J. CARLTON, in place of R. ENTWISTLE, who held the position last year.

A Committee were appointed to wait on the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, and inform them of the organization of the Board; and the rules of the Board for 1860 were adopted until otherwise ordered.

The Board then concurred in several papers from the Aldermen, among them the resolution to appoint a Committee to investigate the propriety of a change in the present mode of publishing the proceedings of the Common Council; also, in the resolutions to appoint a Joint Committee of the two Boards to draft amendments to the City Charter, and recommend the same to the attention of the Legislature.

The annual message of the Mayor was here received and the reading of it commenced.

Mr. BARNEY moved that the further reading be dispensed with. Several objections were made. Mr. CLEAVELAND, Mr. STEVENSON and other Republican members, although they had read it in the newspapers, wished to hear it read again.

Mr. BARNEY withdrew his motion, and the message was read.

The reading having been concluded, a motion was made to print it in document form, when

Mr. ORTON (Rep.) objected to the reception and printing of the document, on the ground that the subjects treated of therein did not come within the scope of the Mayor's duties under that clause of the charter which required him to communicate to the Common Council the condition of the City. He was sorry that the Mayor, in his travels about this City, could not discover any more appropriate topics to introduce into his message than those treated of. Much had been said of late about traitors, and the nursery of traitors in this City was the United States Marshal's Office; but a man who picks his neighbor's pocket and, after having been discovered, pleads the statute of limitations, was worse than a traitor—he was a coward and a sneak. Mr. ORTON continued to comment at length upon the topics contained in the message, and concluded by saying that they who talked so flippantly about treason, might yet discover that there was such a thing as treason, and that there were laws to punish it. [Applause from the lobby.]

Mr. LENT objected to the printing of the message in document form, and proceeded to argue against the Mayor's scheme for the secession of the City from the State, claiming that the wealth and prosperity of the City was owing almost entirely to its connection with the State.

Mr. BARNEY was glad that the reading of the message had afforded an opportunity for certain Republican members to get off buncombe speeches. As to the printing of the message he thought it was an act of courtesy due to the Chief Magistrate of the City, however much members might differ, as he himself differed from the views contained therein.

On motion 250 copies were ordered printed in document form, and the Board adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

WEEKLY STATEMENT—THE LUNATIC QUESTION—THE INFANTS' HOME—A NEW PRISON AND AN INFANTS' NURSERY.

The Board of Charities and Corrections met yesterday, all the members being present, and the President, SIMEON DRAPER, in the chair. The report of the Committee of the Whole shows that, from the 4th to the 17th of January, 341 persons, viz., 148 males and 193 females, were sent from the City Prison to the Work-house as vagrants and disorderly persons. Of these a large number had been previously committed from one to one hundred times.

A communication from the Board of Police Magistrates was received, inquiring as to what disposition should be made of persons committed to them for examination. They were all alleged to be either insane, needy or disabled, but they were not liable to be committed for vagrancy. They recommend that in all cases the charge of vagrancy be made, with the facts to prove that charge, and that all others be released from the justices' commitment, to be disposed of as the Board of Charities and Corrections think proper. In reply, the Board ask for further light as to the disposition of persons deemed by the Justices proper subjects for care or incarceration—whether, in such cases, they shall be sent to the Almshouse or Workhouse for such time as they think proper.

The Commissioners have sent a list of the lunatics now under their supervision who are justly chargeable to the Commissioners of Emigration to the Superintendent of Ward's Island, with a request to be informed as to the earliest period when he (the Superintendent,) will be prepared to receive them.

A letter from Mrs. DUBOIS states that she had concluded to give up to the Board of Charities and Corrections all power and control over the Infants' Home, which had been given to her by the Common Council. She regrets the necessity which compels her to take this step, and expresses the hope that its management will be such as to maintain for it the reputation it now has as a charitable institution. A letter from Mayor WOOD says that while he is willing to surrender his share in the management of the Home, he does not see how the building can be transferred without violation of law. The subject has been laid before the Common Council.

It has been decided to build a new Prison on Ward's Island, and an Infants' Nursery on Blackwell's Island,—the Prison to be used for the security of those engaged in cultivating the gardens, and the Nursery for the proper care of children formerly put out to nurse in the City.

The newly-adopted plans of the Commissioners to prevent frauds by applicants for out-door relief, and to do justice to the worthy, are meeting with general approbation.

The weekly report shows that there were 8 536 persons remaining in the Institutions Jan. 5; admitted during the week, 1,904—making a total of 10,440. Of this number, 51 have died; 1,232 have been discharged; 373 were sent to Blackwell's Island, and 7 to the State Prison—leaving in the Institutions, Jan. 12, 8,777,—being an increase of 241, as compared with the previous week. Of these, Bellevue Hospital has 1,036; the Almshouse, 2,208; Workhouse, 1,466; Randall's Island, 665; the Island Hospital, from the Workhouse, 307; and the Colored Home, 303.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANNIVERSARY OF FRANKLIN'S BIRTHDAY.—The members of the New-York Typographical Society celebrated, last night, at their rooms, No. 3 Chambers street, the 155th anniversary of the birthday of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Mr. MILLER in the Chair. The large room was completely filled, and ladies were among the audience. The proceedings were of a social and varied kind, commencing with a performance on a grand piano, after which songs, glees and other vocal entertainments, were the order of the evening. The principal feature, however, was an able address by Mr. BAKER, descriptive of his travels in Europe a year ago, especially in England, and more particularly in the British metropolis, the portion whereof which was most interesting to his auditors, being his account of the visits he paid to the various printing-offices of London. Mr. BAKER was very felicitous in his remarks, and greatly applauded on resuming his seat. The evening was most pleasantly passed, and if the enthusiastic cheers which followed every Union sentiment in song and speech, are indicative of the feelings of the printers of this City, their Southern brethren may expect little sympathy and less assistance from them.

AN INVITATION FROM CORONER SCHIRMER.—An anonymous letter was received yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, in which the writer professes to have knowledge of certain important facts connected with the murder of JOHN SEXTON, on Monday night last. The ends of justice will be subserved and a great favor be conferred if the author will accord the Coroner a personal interview at the Coroner's office, No. 4 Centre-street.

A WORTHY CHARITY.—The performance for the benefit of the Newsboys' Lodging-house, by the pupils of the Mount Washington Institute, takes place this evening at No. 585 Broadway. A similar performance last year by the students of the same establishment was found so substantial and welcome an aid as to prompt the present effort, which, as a piece of practical benevolence, may well form a part of school education. The programme is an attractive one.

FULL FREIGHT TO SAVANNAH.—The steamship *Mount Vernon*, which left this port last evening for Savannah, had a full freight, which is unusual at this season of the year, consisting of some 700 barrels of potatoes, several crates of cabbage, 200 barrels of sugar, 500 bags of coffee, flour, butter, cheese, lard, oil, and a few dry goods.

BURNED TO DEATH.—MARGARET KRONE, a native of Germany, 19 years of age, died yesterday at her residence, No. 401 Madison street, in consequence of having been severely burned on the 7th inst., by the explosion of a fluid lamp which dropped out of her hand by accident. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest on the body.

Republican Central Club.

DENUNCIATION OF DISUNION—INDORSEMENT OF SENATOR SEWARD'S SPEECH, &C.

At a meeting of the Republican Central Club at No. 814 Broadway, last evening,

J. SOLIS RITTERBAND was elected Secretary *pro tem.*

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the "Republican Central Club of the City of New-York" view the criminal agitation of the dissolution of the Union, which has obtained undue prominence through the premeditated treason of Southern office holders and politicians, who were aided, abetted and assisted by traitors in JAMES BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, and who are now openly assisted by a hireling Press, the paid enemies of the country, as a renewal of the detestable principles advocated by the Tories in the Revolution; that the treasonable doctrines now advanced by the enemies of a Republican Government, and set forth in the South Carolina Ordinance of rebellion, are to be abhorred and execrated by all men; and against all such crimes and treason, we, in the name of our country, most solemnly protest.

Resolved, That, in the late speech of our distinguished Senator, Gov. SEWARD, we recognize that the true position of the country and a correct exposition of the principles of the Republican Party has been set forth, the appeals to the patriotism of all men are justly made, and the spirit of conciliation evinced is worthy of all praise; that we are willing to stand or fall upon the generous and patriotic determination to be true to our country, our Platform, and ourselves.

Resolved, That the prompt tender of the First Division of our State Military of their services to aid, protect and defend our common country in any emergency which may present itself, demands the admiration of every citizen of this State, and meets with our warmest thanks and earnest approval, and we hereby offer to the Commander-in-Chief our individual service and our individual sacrifice to meet every and any call that may be made upon us.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Gov. MORGAN, Senator SEWARD, Senator KING, Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, Brevet Maj.-Gen. WOOL, Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, and to each of the Brigadier Generals of the First Division of the noble military of our State.

A Carnival of Children.

FERRERO'S THIRD ANNUAL SOIREE DANSANTE.

There was a sound of revelry last night, and the Metropolis had gathered there its children, and the chandeliers shone bright o'er dawning women and incipient men. A gentleman of some literary repute a few years since opened a description of a ball with lines somewhat similar to the above, but the appreciative observer will mark the added beauties which present themselves in the present version. The occasion of the revelry was a *soirée dansante* given by Prof. FERRERO, and the scene was in the Academy of Music. The Academy was not built for a ball-room, but it answers a very good purpose, and loses less money when put to this use than in the legitimate operatic line. The *soirée dansante* of last evening was a Prince's ball in miniature. The inevitable Policemen were in attendance; the carriages rolled to the doors, debarked their fairy freight, and departed; gossamer visions flitted past the guests whose tickets only entitled them to stand on the steps, and buried themselves from sight in the vestibules. The attendance was not quite so large as at the Prince's Ball, but this may be attributed to the unpleasantness of the walking, the lower price of the tickets, and the fact that plenty could be obtained. Two other points of dissimilarity were visible: the floor was not so contrived as to break down in the middle of the first dance, and the Master of Ceremonies was different. In other respects the affairs were much the same, if we except the age of the ladies attending. It was a pleasure last evening to see the inchoate powers of society go through the languid luxury of the Lancers, and the whirling witcheries of the waltz. To see the youthful Adolphus lead the budding Caroline through the mazes of a difficult dance with as much *à plomb* as though a state of easy unrest were his normal condition. But greater still was the pleasure of marking the countenances of the parents of the Adolphs and Carolines. Those whose dancing days were haply long time past, sat in a state of swaying satisfaction, and, watching the tripping feet of their children, danced all their dances o'er again. From the hour of 5 to 9, the children held high carnival; after that hour they kindly surrendered the floor to Adolphs and Carolines of more mature age. The last aspirants for Terpsichorean honors came in greater numbers and more elaborate costume, but the first had the best of the dance, so far as apparent enjoyment was concerned. When hearts and feet are both light and bound together in unison, as is mostly the case in childhood, we have a fair illustration of what is meant by the poetry of motion. Hearts wax heavy and joints become stiff as years grow; adults dance from duty, while children dance because they cannot help it. And so we give the palm of last evening to FERRERO'S younger pupils. It is but fair to say that the band throughout the performance discoursed most excellent music.

Arrivals in the City.

Honorables R. E. Fenton of Washington, O. B. Matteson of Utica, and G. G. Fogg of Concord, N.H., Jude Gilpin of Rhode Island, Lieut. G. Bacon and Dr. Page of the U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, M. C. elect, of Albany, and Wm. Williams of Buffalo, N. Truesdale of Texas, A. J. Aubin of Philadelphia, E. P. Ross of Auburn, and E. Hall of Connecticut, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieut. A. T. Wareley of South Carolina, D. C. Haskin of California, G. R. Hay of Ohio, J. R. Frisbee of Valejo, Cal., and W. T. Bloom of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Gov. N. P. Banks of Boston, Homer Ramsdell of New-York, J. V. Robbins of Cincinnati, P. E. Redpath and lady of Montreal, E. Crane of Boston, F. H. Little of Albany, and F. C. Arms of Harlem, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. Armstrong and lady of Canada West, and Mr. O'Sullivan and lady, of the West Indies are at the Union-place Hotel.

New-Jersey.

IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVEMENT.—The Board of Officers of the Second Regiment, Hudson Brigade, Col. GREGORY Commander, at their last meeting appointed a Committee to devise means to increase the numbers and efficiency of the Brigade. They have addressed a communication to the Board of Officers of the First Regiment, Major BOHNSTEDT acting commandant, to coöperate with them. It is proposed to ask of the present Legislature the passage of such amendments to the Militia law as would be most likely to increase the inducements for joining the organized militia, and to place the Brigade on a better footing—in fact, on a thorough war footing. One of the amendments proposed to be asked for, is a law similar to that in New-York by which a person belonging to the infantry, is exempt from $500 taxation on real estate and a person belonging to the cavalry from $1,000 taxation. It is understood that this proposition will be favorably entertained by the first Regiment and a united effort will be made to carry out the objects above stated in order that the Hudson County Brigade, in peace or war, may stand first in the State.

SUDDEN DEATH—PROBABLE RESULT OF AN AFFRAY.—A man named CHARLES MILLER, 50 years of age, residing at Washington Village, died very suddenly on Wednesday night. It is stated that about a year since, while engaged in an affray, or endeavoring to defend himself from an attack, he received a very severe blow on the head, from which injury he has never recovered, and his mind has become so much impaired that he has been enabled to attend to little or no business. The matter was to have come up before the Grand Jury now in session, and witnesses for that purpose had been summoned to appear before them. An inquest will be held to-day.

A WOMAN CHARGES HERSELF WITH MURDER.—Yesterday afternoon, a woman, somewhat intoxicated, named JANE ANN WEBB, appeared at the station-house, in Jersey City, and in an excited and wild manner, desired to deliver herself up, stating that she had murdered her husband. She was accommodated with a cell, and Aid J. L. AYRES, proceeded to her residence, No. 253 Newark-avenue, where he found the husband, not dead, but his face had been badly pummeled. WEBB refused to give any satisfaction as to the manner he received the injuries, and declined to make any charge against his wife. She was accordingly held for drunkenness.

PRIZE FIGHTING.—Judge OGDEN, in his recent charge to the Grand Jury of Hudson County, called their particular attention to the invasion of Jersey soil by ruffians from adjoining States for the purpose of engaging in brutal affrays. In accordance with the recommendation of the Judge, the Grand Jury yesterday had a large number of witnesses before them in reference to the prize-fight between KELLY and PRICE. The result, of course, is not known.

FIRE.—About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a stable adjoining the Morris and Essex Railroad Bridge, where it crosses the turnpike in East Newark, was destroyed by fire. The bridge narrowly escaped destruction.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—This Court has been engaged since Tuesday in the trial between MILLARD & HERTRET *vs.* The Stockholders of the late Protective Union Store, in Jersey City, to recover an alleged debt of of about $1,300. The case was not closed.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.—Circuit Court for this day, Nos. 47, 50, 55, 57, 58, 59, 62, 64, 68, 72, 20, 23, 24, 6, 74, 75, 75½, 76, 77, 42.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 36, 37, 38, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 52, 53, 55, 56, 58, 61, 17, 62, 63, 64, 65.

FOR EUROPE.—The Cunard screw steamship *Palestine* will sail to-day, at noon, for Liverpool direct. Letters, &c., for all parts of Europe will be received at the office of the Company, No. 4 Bowling-green, till 10½ o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York, (Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,) will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.

Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to:
HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*.
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway.
The large Oil Portrait just completed, of
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales,
For Her Majesty Queen Victoria,
will be on exhibition for a few days only at GURNEY'S Gallery, No. 707 Broadway, previous to its departure to Buckingham Palace. The public are respectfully invited to a view of the same.
J. GURNEY & SON.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT IS MY BOY CAPABLE OF DOING?—Have his head examined. FOWLER & WELLS can tell you what trade or business he will be most successful in. Call at No. 308 Broadway, and it will save you much trouble and anxiety.

[Advertisement.]

For hoarseness, sore throat, asthma, bronchitis, weak chest, &c., try HOLLOWAY'S famous Balsamic Ointment. It will give immediate relief, and its continued use effect a thorough and permanent cure. 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 17.

FLOUR dull at $4 50 for superfine. WHISKY in good demand at 13¾c. HOGS firm and in good demand; sales 3,000 at $6 15@$6 40. Receipts today, 5,000. Mess Pork in good demand at $16 50, but holders ask $16 75; the market closed buoyant. Bulk Meats in good demand, with large sales for future delivery—sales for next month at 6c.@8c., on the spot. LARD in good demand; sales 700 tierces at 9¾c., but now held higher. GREEN MEATS at 5¼c.@7c. for shoulders, and 6¾c.@7c. for sides. HAMS firm. Money market firm. Sight Exchange on New-York at ¾ ℘ cent. premium, with a good demand and light supply.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 17.

FLOUR dull; Howard-street and Ohio superfine held at $5 62, with no buyers. WHEAT steady; red, $1 35@$1 38; white, $1 45@$1 58. CORN firm; mixed, 62c.@63c. PROVISIONS steady; Mess Pork, $17 50; Rump do., $13. COFFEE quiet; Rio, 12c.@13c. WHISKY lower; City and Ohio, 18¾c.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Jan. 17.

CORN—sales at 64c.@65½c.; prices advanced. COTTON quiet, at 11¾c.@12¾c. NAVAL STORES dull and in demand. STAVES in demand; R. O. hogshead 30c.; W. O. 58c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 17.

FLOUR quiet; super, $5 37@$5 62. WHEAT quiet; sales 6 000 bushels at yesterday's rates. CORN dull, at 71c.@72c. for old, and 63c.@65c. for new. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY dull at 18¾c.@19c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 17.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89½; Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 53; Long Island Railroad, 10¾. Sight Exchange on New-York, ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. premium.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	6½ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad	6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 2 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland, *via* St Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, No. 160 Fulton-street, up to 5 o'clock every day to go by Express, leaving St. Joseph on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock P. M. Telegrams can be sent on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the *Bremen* will close to-morrow, (Saturday,) the 19th inst., at 10½ A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For	
Palestine	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 17
Bremen	New-York	Bremen	Jan. 19
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 19
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 19

FROM EUROPE.

John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 29
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 2
Canadian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 3
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 4
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 5
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 9
North Briton	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 10

FOR THE WEST INDIES AND CALIFORNIA.

Zulu	New-York	Jamaica	Jan. 20
Mississippi	New-York	Buenos Ayres	Feb. 1
Quaker City	New-York	Havana	Feb. 5

Passengers Arrived.

Jan. 17.—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—L. O. Hay, O. Smith, D. C. Haskins, E. Piper, M. Clements, E. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock and lady, Mr. Cozon, J. V. Shader, Mme De Mentis, Mr Marks, Mrs. Marks and 3 children, Miss Ferris, W. Lake, S. Knox, Mr. Warley, C. F. Herz, and 94 in steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, from Richmond, &c.—S. Johnson, M. Meaher, Jas. Ottemott, And. Dodge, L. Demotti and son, H. N. Barnes, J. Louenthall, Mr. Fledly, E. Schlosburg, A. D. Willis, Miss Bass, T. A. Kays, J. West, Mr. Adams, T. D. Burley, lady and son, and 13 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 20 | Sun sets.... 5 01 | Moon sets....12 18
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11 59 | Gov. Island.12 48 | Hell Gate.... 2 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Mount Vernon, Layfield, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships Union, Wiley, Shanghai, J. C. Jewett; B. Aymar, Sawyer, Mobile, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Byzantium, Robbins n, London, Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Medora, Webster, Elizabethport, Post & Small.

Brigs L'Espiegle, (Fr.) Punchon, Bordeaux, Boyd & Hincken; Ne ant, Strout, St. Jago, C. & E. J. Peters; Maria, Morgan, Para, E. L. Corning.

Schooners Oregon, Krause, Washington, R. M. Blackwell; A. S. Satter, Fish, Bristol, master; Sardinia, Rumbull, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Gazelle, Williston, Bristol, master.

Sloop Ida E. Vail, Vail, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Edinburgh (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Jan. 2, and Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. 17th inst., off Fire Island passed packet ship New World from Liverpool for New-York. Has on board $600,000 in specie.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken. Off Old Point, passed U. S. steam sloop-of-war Brooklyn, at anchor.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Layfield, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Delaware, Crocker, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Ship Mandarin, Farrott, Foo-Chow-Foo Oct. 5, with teas, &c., to Goodhue & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Cossack, and passed Java Head in co. Nov 2. Oct. 19, lat. 2 45 N., lon. 116 54 E., spoke ship North Wind, from Amoy for New-York. Oct. 22, off Gaspar Island, signalized ship Spirit of the Deep from Whampoa. Same day, spoke Br. ship Ocean Queen, from Foo Chow. Oct. 25, in Gaspar Straits, spoke bark D. Godfrey, from Foo-Chow for New-York. Nov. 23, lat. 29 25 S., lon. 40 58 E., signalized Br. bark Crimea, from Madras. Nov. 27, lat. 34 17 S., lon. 27 37 E., signalized bark Annie Buckman, from Whampoa for New-York. Nov. 29, lat. 35 05 S., lon. 24 11 E., spoke bark Quickstep, from Singapore for New-York. Dec. 23, lat. 4 45 S., lon. 31 07 W., spoke schr. Castor, from Lisbon for Rio Janeiro.

Ship St. Nicholas, Bragdon, Havre Nov. 25, with mdse. and 106 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Dec. 17, lat. 43 19, lon 38 30, fell in with the Spanish brig Fortuneo, with mainmast and foremast head gone; took from her the captain and crew, 9 persons in all, and brought them to this port; she was from Newfoundland for Malaga, with a cargo of fish, and was sinking.

Ship More Castle, (of Richmond, Me.,) Knowles, Bristol Nov. 29, with iron, &c., to master. Dec. 6, Thomas Brooks, a seaman of Liverpool, aged about 22, fell from aloft overboard and was drowned. Dec 12, lat. 36 27, lon. 17, spoke brig Wm. A. Brown, of Boston, from Ardrossan for New York, 17 ds. out, with the mate sick; had lost the second mate overboard about a week previous. Has had heavy westerly gales.

Ship Reynard, (of Boston,) Freeman, Liverpool 28 ds., with mdse. to Cornelius Comstock.

Ship Revaly, Plummer, Padang Oct. 14, with mdse. to Wm. A. Sale & Co.

Bark Ann. Munro, Amoy Sept. 9, with teas, &c., to W. H. Bazard. Passed Angier Oct. 18, and Cape Good Hope Nov. 25. Had heavy westerly gales off the Cape; split sails, &c. No date, lat. 25 33 S., lon 52 40 E., spoke Br. bark Louisa, from Madras for Port Natal, 28 ds. out, with 340 Bengal coolies. Nov. 22, lat. 34 19 S., lon. 24 09 E., exchanged signals with Br. ship John Wood, from Akyab for Falmouth, 57 ds. out. Dec. 14, lat. 8 38 S., lon. 25 26 W., passed a small Br. screw steamer, schooner-rigged, steering S. W., under canvass. Dec. 19, lat. 1 48 S., lon. 33 30 W., saw an Am. bark steering S., showing a signal having a white ground and red arrow, and a diamond below the arrow. In lat. 33 20 N., lon. 73 45 W., in a sudden shift of wind from W. S. W. to N. W., split sails, &c. Jan. 14, passed an Am. ship steering N. N. E., with a bright waist, showing a signal with red luff, white letter N., and white swallow tail. Same day, lat. 36 42, lon. 74 45, spoke bark Dency, of Boston, from Laguna for New-York.

Bark Jacob Merrill, Foss, St. Marks 14 ds., with cotton and tobacco to Smallwood, Earl & Co. Jan. 16, 6½ A. M. during a thick fog, went ashore on the Point of Sandy Hook. After discharging some 60 bales of cotton into wrecking schr. Norma, was this morning, at high water, hauled off by steamtugs Achilles and Yankee. Has sustained no damage.

Bark Wildfire, Perkins, Malaga Nov. 28; passed Gibraltar Dec. 1, with fruit to Gomez, Wallis & Co. Dec. 27, lat. 20, lon. 40 10, spoke bark Fair Wind, bound to Liverpool The W. has been as far S. as lat 30, without meeting the trades. Had her mainmast and foretopgallantmast sprung.

Bark Jane E. Williams, (of Boston,) Wilson, Marseilles Nov. 9, and Gibraltar 29th, with mdse. to E. Caylus de Ruyter & Co. Had heavy northwesterly weather nearly the entire passage; split sails, stove bulwarks, &c.

Bark Lauraetta, (of Boston,) Bailey, Bordeaux Nov. 20, with brandies, &c., to Yates, Porterfield & Co. Had heavy westerly gales, split sails, stove bulwarks, &c.

Bark Warren, (of Baltimore,) Benthall, Sombrero Island Dec. 23, via Hampton Roads, with guano to Ress, Wood & Co.

Bark Dency, (of Boston,) Menges, Laguna 28 ds., with logwood to R. P. Buck & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Archer, (of Boothbay,) Lewis, Curacoa 17 ds., with salt to Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Mendi, McIntyre, Monrovia, Liberia, 48 ds., with palm oil, camwood and ivory to Bayna & Berard.

Brig Ben Dunning, (of Portland,) Varney, Guadaloupe Dec. 8, Inagua 23d, and Fortune Island 25th, with salt, bound to Portland. Put in here for medical assistance, several of the crew being sick. Left no Am. vessels at Guadaloupe.

Brig Nellie, (Br., of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Snellgreen, Black River, Jam., Dec. 6, via Charleston 9 ds., with logwood and pimento, Brett, Son & Co. Put into Charleston for medical advice, the Captain being sick.

Brig Charles Wesley, (of Searsport,) Ford, Matanzas Jan. 6, with sugar, &c., to P. V. King & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Attavilla, Reed, for Wilmington, N. C., and schr. Orianna, Thatcher, for Cork.

Brig Condova, (of Providence,) Jones, Charleston 7 ds., with naval stores to C. H. Pierson & Co. Had some heavy weather.

Brig Ann, Buxton, Rio Grande Nov. 18, with hides and horns to Thompson, Losse & Lind. Vessels left before reported.

Brig Crocus, (of Gardiner,) Herbert, Alexandria 14 ds., with coal to Damascus Iron Co., Staten Island.

Schr. Lucy W. Alexander, (of Rockland,) Alexander, Kingston, Jam., 25 ds., with pimento, coffee, &c., to Metcalf & Duncan. Had very heavy weather; been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. gales.

Schr. Amy Chase, Benjamin, Minatitlan 22 ds., via Key West 10 ds., with mahogany to F. Alexander. On the outward passage, lost an entire suit of sails, and stopped at Key West on the return to repair.

Schr. Richard Vaux, Frick, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray. Has experienced very heavy S. E. gales; broke mainboom.

Schr. Sea Bird, Smith, Wilmington, N. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co. Has experienced heavy weather; lost foregaft.

Schr. F. Edwards, Babcock, Panama Mills, Fla., 11 ds., with timber to master.

Schr. Edward Kidder, Harkeen, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Nathaniel Doane, Kelly, Mobile 16 ds., with cotton, &c., to N. H. Brigham.

Schr. Susan and Mary, Taylor, Elizabethport, with coal for Newport.

Schr. Mercer, Taylor, South Amboy, with coal for New-Haven.

WIND—During the day, from W. S. W. to W. N. W.

Below.

Ship New World, Knight, Liverpool Dec. 16, with mdse. to Cornelius Grinnell.

Also, 3 ships, unknown.

Sailed.

Steamships Florida and Mount Vernon, Savannah; Gen Flores, Callao; Thos. Swan, Baltimore. Ships Keystone, London; Glendower, Liverpool. Barks J. J. Cobb, Cadiz; Cyrani, Marseilles; Celestia, and Greyhound, Naples. Brig Scotland, Barbados.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Arr. ship Judah Touro, from Liverpool for Portsmouth; Bullion, from New-Orleans.

NORFOLK, Jan. 17.—Arr. in Hampton Roads, ship Partheon, of Baltimore, from Havana, for orders. Has been ashore on Florida Reef.

Miscellaneous.

The new steam-tug Thomas Freeborn, Capt. Olio Morrell, went down the Bay this morning, on a trial-trip. She passed down the East River, receiving the salutes of the various ferry-boats and steam-tugs, and presents an appearance well adapted for the business she is intended for.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 29.—The ship Rajah, (previously reported,) has discharged her cargo, and a survey will be held. She will have to go on the slip, and strip her copper, as it is worked off in many places. The ship Mary Russell is still discharging; a survey was held on the lower tier of wheat yesterday, and ordered to be taken out of the harbor, and thrown overboard, as it was as black as coal, and worthless, and would not have been allowed to have been landed. The brig Livingston got on shore in the mud, last night, in a squall, but she is supposed to be little damaged. [By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.]

EAST HAMPTON, Jan. 15.—The brig A. Blanchard, of Boston, Blanchard, from Bonair, bound to Boston, with a cargo of salt, came ashore on Napeaque Beach this morning. Vessel tight at present, and can be saved if the weather should be favorable; crew all safe. [By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.]

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—Steamer Pioneer, bound down the Bay, has returned to port for the purpose of having her bows iron sheathed, having been considerably chafed by ice met with in the river.

Spoken, &c.

Alfred Storer—ship, Connery, from Mobile for Havre, Jan. 9, lat. 27, lon. 78 50.

Mary Robinson—ship, of New-Bedford, steering S., Dec. 17, lat. 10 N., lon. 26.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, Jan. 17, brigs Crimea, for New-York in 2 ds.; Seaman's Bride, (Br.,) for do. in 3 ds.

At Minatitlan Dec. 26, schr. Queen Sister, for New-York in 10 ds., dischg.

At Fortune Island Dec. 25, brig Truxillo, Mulligan, from Port-au Prince for Wilmington, N. C.

At Kingston, Jam., Dec. 23, schr. Break-o'-Day, of Gloucester, with fruit, for New-Orleans, to sail same day; Daylight, do., do.

At Sombrero Island, Dec. 23, schr. C. Pendleton, for Savannah 10 ds. No other vessels expected there this season.

At Monrovia, Liberia, Dec. 1, brig Somers, of and for Boston in a few ds.

[PER CANADIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—Orion, in Bristol Channel; Lamplighter, at Geneva; Duc de Normande, at Falmouth, with loss of mainmast.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Scud and Rockland, at Liverpool; Adams, at Deal.

MEM.—Ship Bostonian, from New-York for London, was totally lost off Guernsey, no date. Part of the crew were saved.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived from New-York—28th, Staniford, A. H. Badger and American Eagle, at Marseilles; J. Godfrey, at Crookhaven; 29th, Linnwood, Ocean Belle and Adriance, at Queenstown; Plymouth Rock, at Deal.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER. She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying, "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache t is hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill. hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of a disease which might otherwise escape attention till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic, Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health, and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits for asperity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more, so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age, may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York